PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,971—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I.PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th April.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell	24th "
B.I.BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "
		FRIDAY, 3 P.M.	
* THAMES	4298	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.I.CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell	28th "
* SHANNON	4126	E. Creeve	4th June.
B.I.COROMANDEL	4552	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.I.INDIA	6000	R. F. Briscoe	25th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct, with liberty to call at Marseilles, if required.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo also carried to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,146	1st May 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasevich	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Fls. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	18th May.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,300	12th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	21st April 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the S. S. "AGLAIA" to Calcutta on the homeward voyage only.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 12, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	Friday noon. 16th April.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	14th May.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVERREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 17th April, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 13th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 672 tons, on the 15th April, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, about 20th April.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "LAWADA," 2,140 tons, about 13th April.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd April.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

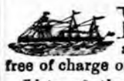
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 14th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th April, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain G. Shimadzu, 3,273 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 15th instant. For freight and passage apply to
T. YATSUI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 6th April 1897.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

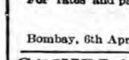
Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,422	23rd April.

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, ANGA, etc., etc.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—
EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON
In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars, apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 6th April, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.
Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.
PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA. POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, WHOLESALE DRUG MERCHANTS

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE DISPENSARIES, LABORATORIES, and CHEMICAL WORKS of this Company are all supervised by EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS who have been properly

QUALIFIED BY EXAMINATION,

and all Preparations, Manufactures or Materials sent out, being previously examined by persons possessing SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE, can be thoroughly relied on.

TREACHER & CO. are prepared to furnish Estimates, and undertake Contract for Drugs, Disinfectants, and Surgical Instruments of all kinds to RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES, HOSPITALS in any quantities from stock.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NEW NOVELS.

	Rs. a.
THOMAS HARDY'S "Well-Beloved"	4 8
THOMAS HARDY'S "Well-Beloved"	4 8
THOMAS HARDY'S "Well-Beloved"	4 8
FLORA AMNIE STEEL'S "On the Face of the Waters"	2 0
FLORA ANNIE STEEL'S "On the Face of the Waters"	2 0
FLORA ANNIE STEEL'S "On the Face of the Waters"	2 0
BEATRICE HARRADEN'S "Hilda Strafford"	2 0
BEATRICE HARRADEN'S "Hilda Strafford"	2 0
BEATRICE HARRADEN'S "Hilda Strafford"	2 0

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market, Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. O. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge.
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency,
LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

"THE SILICATE PAINT CO." (CHARLTON),

ARE the sole Manufacturers of the famous SILICATE PAINTS used throughout India for Military and Public Works.
Consumers and Customers of this Company's Manufacturer should see that EVERY PACKAGE bears the Company's TRADE MARK, which is a Garter, crossed by two Paddles, with I. B. O. in the centre. None others are genuine.

SILICATE PAINT } Is Immensely superior and cheaper than Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT } Will not Discolour or Blister like Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT } Has greater body and Covering Power than Lead Paint.

"Imperial Zinc White," made by "The Silicate Paint Co.," is the best genuine White Paint that can be obtained, being of exceptional Covering Power, Permanency, Purity, and Brilliancy of Colour.
Apply for Colour Card Price List, and Particulars to Sole Manufacturers.

"THE SILICATE PAINT Co."

(J. B. ORR AND CO., Limited, Proprietors), Charlton, London, England, or to

LATHAM & Co., Sole Agents, BOMBAY.

MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BLACK HORSEHIDE FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES

IS VERY DURABLE, TAKES SUPERB POLISH, IS EXTREMELY SOFT.

CASH PRICES
OXFORD SHOES
Rs. 13-2.
LACED BOOTS
Rs. 16-0.

BOMBAY.

BICYCLE BROOCHES,

IN 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 40.

BICYCLE SCARF PIN,

IN 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 25.

ALL THE LATEST LONDON NOVELTIES AT

MARCKS & CO., LD.

The Most Magnificent and UP-TO-DATE STOCK of 18 Carat Jewellery and PRESENTATION WARE.

NEW STOCK of Ladies' Jewelled Earstuds.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Gold Watch Chains.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Watches.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Finger Rings.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Necklaces, Brooches and Bangles.
NEW STOCK of Gentlemen's Watches.
NEW STOCK of Gentlemen's Jewellery.
NEW STOCK of Silver Ware.
NEW STOCK of Electroplate Ware.
NEW STOCK of Oak Cabinet Ware.
NEW STOCK in all Departments.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS.—Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HAVE just UNPACKED several cases containing the Latest NOVELTIES from VIENNA and BERLIN, Specially Selected.
LADIES' FANS—A Most Novel Selection—From Rs. 3 to Rs. 30 each.
LADIES' FANCY WORK-BOXES—In Plush, Satin & Leather—From Rs. 10 to Rs. 75 each.
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE CASES—In Sets—From Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 each.
BLOTTING AND CARD CASES—In Morocco & Russia Leather—From Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 each.
THREE-CORNER LOOKING-GLASSES—In Plush and Leather—From Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 each.
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.
OILMAN'S STORES.
FRENCH CONFECTIONERY AND CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
GLASS TABLE ORNAMENTS.
DIAMOND, GOLD, AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS AND ZYLONITE.
TOYS IN VARIETIES.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DISINFECTANTS.

[GUARANTEED GENUINE.]

NAPHTHALIN (Powder or Balls)	per lb.	0 12	per cwt. 70 0
PERCHLORIDE of MERCURY			per lb. 4 0
Oil of EUCALYPTUS (Genuine)	per oz.	0 8	" 2 8
IODINE, RESUBLIMED	" bot.	1 4	" 22 0
ANTISEPTIC BOUQUET, a harmless preparation, for personal use during epidemics	" bot.	1 8	per doz. 15 0

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

WHOLESALE AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

LAURIE'S GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL,
DELHI.
Situated outside the Native City, a most healthy locality, oldest establishment in the North-West.
Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted. Branches at Allahabad, Agra and the Longwood, Simla.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with
METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars.
OF ALL DEALERS.
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.:—
C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Steamer "SINGAPORE," Captain E. Pizzarelo, are informed of her arrival from GENOA, on the 12th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short Delivery, &c., must be sent in before the Departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent, Rubattino Company.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 12th April, 1897.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE PARCEL POST to PERSIA has been TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 3rd April, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and after THURSDAY next, the fifteenth inst nt, the DOWN SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN leaving Victoria Terminus at 18-10 o'clock on week days only for Lonauli, and the EXTRA DOWN LOCAL PASSENGER TRAIN leaving Bombay at 18-55 daily, except on SATURDAYS or Trains, and the EXTRA UP LOCAL PASSENGER TRAIN leaving Thana at 19-00 for Bombay on week days except on SATURDAYS, will be DISCONTINUED.

The Notice regarding the SPECIAL DOWN TRAIN to Lonauli, dated the eleventh of February last, is cancelled, and the Notice, date the twenty-second of January last, so far as it is affected by this Notice, is also cancelled.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the tenth of April, 1897.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

CARRIAGE, PALKI OR TRAVELLING CLOCKS.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld., have now on hand a very fine collection of Carriage, Palki or Travelling TIMEPIECES in highly polished and artistically Ornamented ormolu and bevelled Crystal Cases. Special attention has been devoted to the Mechanism of these Timekeepers, rendering them useful for over a century and being all fitted into handsome portable outer Leather Cases, form most suitable Articles for presentation.

These Clocks go in any position—a most important consideration—and require to be wound once in 8 days.

TIMEPIECES (non-strikers) Rs. 35, 50, and 85, with Alarum Rs. 60 and 85.

CLOCKS striking hours and half-hours Rs. 125, 135 and 140.

Repeaters striking hours when interrogated Rs. 150 175, 275 and 490.

Quarter repeaters, striking hours and all quarters when interrogated, Rs. 275, 420 and 490.

Calendar with repeater and Alarum Rs. 250 and 385.

Repeater with Alarum Rs. 420.

Clock with repeater action, centre seconds and Alarum Rs. 200.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
Should send for a Copy of the
NEW SCHEME LEAFLET
which explains
THE MANY ADVANTAGES
AND
UNEQUALLED BENEFITS
THE
ORIENTAL
OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND
PLACED IN TRUST
EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND
TWELVE LACS.
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED
FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The
Working Expenses are the Lowest of any
Company of the same age.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 655 OF 1891.

FRANCIS LAW LATHAM, Esq., Advocate-General of Bombay at the relation of MAHOMED HUSAIN CHORGAY and others.....Plaintiff

vs.

(1) MOULVI ABDUL KADAR JITEKAR, (2) MUNSHI SHAIK AHMED SAHEB MUCKBA, (3) SHAIK MAHOMED CURTAY, (4) MUNSHI SHAIK AHMED DALVI (5) MAHOMED KASIM CURTAY, (6) MUNSHI MAHOMED ISMAIL MUCKBA, (7) HAJI MAHOMED IBRAHIM SAHEB JITEKAR (8) MAHOMED IBRAHIM SAHEB MUCKTABAY, (9) HAJI MAHOMED IBRAHIM SHAIK BHIKAN, (10) MAHOMED HOOSAIN CHORGAY.....Defendants.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is herby given that pursuant to the Decree dated the 20th March, 1894, and the Judge's Order, dated the 3rd December, 1896, a meeting of the Kokni Jamat of Bombay, will be held in the JUMA MUSJID on MONDAY, the 5th day of July, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. MIRZA ABBAS ALI BAIG, the Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay, and the Special Commissioner appointed by the Court under the said order dated the 3rd December, 1896, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To consider, approve and adopt the Revised Scheme for the management of the affairs of the said Juma Musjid of Bombay, as sett ed and approved by the High Court.

(2) To elect 11 members out of the said Jamat as Mushaviras or directors for the management of the affairs of the said Juma Musjid.

Any further information in reference to the above can be had by any members or the said Jamat on application to the undersigned at their office No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of March, 1897.

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water 7-52m., 8-28a. Law water, 2-9m., 2-35a.
Second Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Examination for employment in the Commissariat Department.
B. V. A. Club Company, Limited, annual meeting, Rampart Row, 7 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 3,558, the number of daily average 114, and the totals of new patients, 391.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar-es-salem, Mozambique, Beira, Chinde, Ibo, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape Colony, and Pretoria, per extra s. s. Chindwara will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

LECTURE.—The third public lecture of the season, in connection with the Gujarati Duyan Prasarak Mandali, will be delivered by Mr. K. R. Cama, at 6 o'clock, this evening, in the hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, Subject :—"The Indian Zodiac." The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and for members of the society.

BATHING FATALITY AT VERSOWA.—Yesterday morning, two Parsees, the members of a picnic party to Versowa, went to bathe in the sea there. It was the ebb of the tide, and the younger of the two men was drawn beyond his depth and was drowned before help could be rendered. Some fishermen went into the water and saved the other man.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March.. Eclipse ..... Hume.
Overture.. Fliote Bursche..... Suppe.
Cavatina (Alt-Horn Solo..... Bellsario..... Donizetti
Valse ..... Die Rose Von Schivas ..... Klenbberg.
Fantasia ..Song and Dances of Northern Europe..Kuhner.
Galop .... Vivacity ..... Coraggio.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH FROM STARVATION.—Raoji Bapoo, a Hindu, aged twenty-two years, arrived in harbour, on Sunday afternoon, by the Zuare, from Dabool, and dropped dead just as the vessel arrived alongside the Mody Bunder Wharf. Enquiries elicited that the deceased had been on the road for some days, and was in a half-starved condition. He was sick during the whole voyage, and evidently the death was due to starvation. The body was ordered to be disposed of by the coroner.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Bhow Sitoba, a Hindu mill-hand, aged thirty years, employed in the Damodhur Lukhmidas Mill, at Parel. On the 30th ultimo, the deceased was at work in the mill, when he was accidentally caught by the belting of the machinery in motion, sustaining a fracture of the base of the skull. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Sunday. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A QUARRY-HOLE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Sewree, touching the death of Papoo Kala, aged twenty-five years, residing at Kala Chowkey Road, and employed at a quarry-hole, belonging to one Marootee Papoo, at Sewree. About 5 o'clock, on Sunday evening, the deceased was engaged in filling baskets with earth, when suddenly a quantity of earth and stones gave way above him, and fell, burying him and two other labourers under it. The earth and stones on being removed the deceased was found dead. The two other labourers who were slightly injured were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—A correspondent writes to us:—Not a day passes but that a case or two of plague occurs in the Ranica district here.—The weather was cloudy here during yesterday, while towards evening clouds rolled over and large drops of rain fell.—Two budmashes were arrested at the Botad station for having picked the pocket of a fellow-passenger while travelling in the mixed train.—A man named Viswanath, lately employed by the Municipality, and entrusted with the work of burning bedding, &c., has been sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment with the alternative of a fine of Rs. 51.—There was a high wind on the 30th ultimo, when a country craft containing general cargo foundered in Virawal harbour. The crew were saved by the men of the other vessels.—A fire occurred at Jetpur in the ginning factory of Mr. Dorabji Bhabha, last week, when cotton, valued at Rs. 2,000, was burnt. The cotton was insured.

DESTRUCTION OF A TIGRESS.—Rao Saheb Shrimant Narayenrao Heblikar, one day last week, while surveying his fields at the village of Timapur, in the Dharwar Taluka, a large tigress suddenly (sprang up from the thick jungles and attacked him with great fury. Mr. Narayenrao, who was armed with a loaded gun fired at the brute and killed her. Three cubs accompanying their mother were caught and brought to the village, and are safely caged. The chief of the Rangpur State has awarded Shrimant Narayenrao with about 18 acres of land in perpetual inam for his bravery and presence of mind evinced by him in the destruction of the savage beast.—*Deccan Herald.*

CHATFIELD MEMORIAL FUND.

Further sums promised in connection with the Chatfield Memorial Fund :—

	Rs.	a.
Rao Saheb Vinayak Krishna Gore, retired Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona	30	0
Mr P Godbole, Head Master Dhulia T School, for self and staff, Dhulia.....	20	0
Mr V B Kulkarni, Master Merchar, Taluka Khed, Poona District, for self and for Mr G V Parkhi and other Masters in the neighbourhood	8	
Mr S N Palkhe, 1st clerk, Deputy Edl Inspector's office, Ahmednagar	2	0
Mr Narayan M Kshirsagar, Asstt Master, High School Poona	2	0
Total amount promised.....	62	0
Amounts previously detailed.....	10,853	5
Grand total.....	10,915	5
Actual collections up to date.....	7,521	9

DIVINE SERVICE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
10 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m. Evensong.
8-30 p.m.—Prayers, Address, and Story of the Cross.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
8 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

THE Bengal Government have sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 2,00,000 for expenditure during the current financial year on famine relief works in the district of Saran.

THE Ultadanga fire broke out in a grain and jute godown, owing to the careless handling of a kerosine lamp. The godown contained about fifteen thousand maunds of jute, and the entire quantity was destroyed. The flames spread to a grain depot close by which contained about 5,000 maunds of grain, and this was also destroyed. The Bagh Bazaar fire was fed by about 20,000 maunds of grass and straw, besides godowns. This fire continued to burn till yesterday forenoon. The full extent of the damage has not yet been ascertained.

TERROL.—Ordinary Cod Liver Oil is not palatable though we have many preparations which disguise its flavour. It may now be entirely abandoned for Terrol, which supplies its place with decided advantage. The very general medical testimony to its value as an alimentive and curative remedy places its value beyond dispute for Coughs and Colds, Malarial Fevers, Diabetes, Consumption, and all Wasting Diseases. Obtainable from all Chemists.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s, 9 d. per bottle.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of India have decided that all contributions in kind from abroad towards the Famine Relief Fund shall be passed free of customs duty.

THE Rangoon Chamber of Commerce has been requested to co-operate in summoning a public meeting to memorialise the Government of India in favour of a High Court for Burma.

AN important Resolution of the Government of Bengal is published on the administration of the Presidency General Hospital. A special Committee has been appointed to enquire into the various complaints which have been made.

THE damage done by the fire at Ultadanga is estimated at Rs. 30,000, and the damage done to the grass and straw at the Bagh Bazaar conflagration at Rs. 27,000. The latter fire was due to a spark from the bowl of a hookah.

NORTH Champaran has been visited by storms accompanied by a severe fall of hail, which is a fatal visitation to the young indigo. The season which allows of the re-sowing of the crop is drawing to a close, and the prospects for the industry are anything but bright.

AT a meeting of the Famine Eund Central Committee on Monday last it was agreed that the question of sending anything in the nature of weekly reports to the Lord Mayor of London and others should stand over until the return of Mr. James to Calcutta.

RUMOUR has it that the long delayed opening of the Mushkaff-Bolan line to Quetta is to become an established fact on the 15th instant, from which date it is believed that daily trains will be run on both lines between Quetta and Sibi and *vice versa*. But having been disappointed so often in this matter, we will defer our rejoicings at the prospect of the tedious journey between Quetta and Sibi being materially shortened, until the new line is actually opened.

IN the semi-finals of the Lahore Polo Tournament the first game was between Mian Mir Royal Artillery and Mian Mir Station Teams, and the former won by four goals and three subsidiaries to three goals. The second game was between Lahore B. Team and the Somerset's First Team. After a splendid match the game resulted in a tie of one goal and one subsidiary, and in the play off Lahore B. Team won easily by four goals.

THE Madras executive of the Famine Fund has so far made the following allotments :—Cuddapa, Rs. 15,000 ; Bellary, Rs. 9,000 ; Anantapur, Rs. 3,000 ; Kurnool, Rs 5,000 ; Godavery, Rs. 2,000 ; Vizagapatam, Rs. 2,000 ; Ganjam, Rs. 2,000 ; total Rs. 38,000. Larger allotments have been promized as soon as the local disbursing organisations are in complete working order.

LAST week's season report shows that the number of persons receiving famine relief has risen by 48,000, the total being 2,853,000. The greatest increase was in the Central Provinces, viz., 71,000, due probably to the return of labourers after the harvesting operations and the conclusion of the *Holi* festival. The numbers in Bombay rose by over 22,000, in Bengal by 6,000, and in Madras by 4,000. The North-Western Provinces show a decrease of nearly 39,600, and the Punjab of about 12,000.

MR. JARDINE, District Superintendent of Police Burma, has accepted the post of chief of the Siamese police at a salary of £1,000 per annum, rising to £1,200. Mr. Baines succeeds Mr. Jardine in charge of the Salween district. When Mr. Greenstreet, Superintendent of the Arrakan Hill Tracts, takes leave Mr. Aldworth, District Superintendent of Police, Sagaing, succeeds him. Mr. W. D. Clark, Assistant Commissioner, has been appointed to officiate as Political Officer, Chin Hills, vice Mr. H. N. Tuck proceeding on leave.

THE latest trade returns issued show that for the eleven months ending February 28th exports from India fell off to the extent of over 8½ crores of rupees, the decline being almost entirely in wheat, rice, indigo and oil-seeds. The only considerable rise was under cotton, yarn, jute and tea. On the other hand the net increase in the imports into India amounted to over 3½ crores. Cotton piece-goods alone gave 4½ crores increase. On the other hand there was a decrease of over one crore under raw materials and unmanufactured articles. Exports and imports together, the total trade for the eleven months has fallen off by over 5 crores.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. J. W. MEADOWS Civil Surgeon, Cuttack, having announced his intention of retiring during the current month, has, in view of the extraordinary demand for medical officers, been desired by the Local Government to postpone his retirement for the present.

AS a good deal of interest attaches to the snowfall on the hills, in view of its possible effect on the monsoon, the following particulars given in the meteorological report are worth reproducing : In the Kulu and Plach tahsils there occurred severe falls of snow during March. They were generally only on high passes, but the fall of the 20th and 21st descended to 8,000 feet. The Rotang Pass, which was open on the 14th, was closed again by the snow of the 20th. The fall for the month under review was greater than that of March 1896. In Kabul no snow fell during November and December ; but in January there were eight, in February four and in March two falls. The total snow fall in the city was 87 inches, and on the Koh Chakrai 150 inches—heavier than in the three preceding years. In Chaman between the middle of February and the middle of March there were no general snowstorms, but showers occasionally brought the snow down to 5,000 feet. The seasonal fall would appear to have been heavier than usual on the higher ranges.

FURTHER details of the foundering of the steamer *Lookit* show that the account first sent to you was substantially correct, notwithstanding attempts made to minimise the disaster. The official view is that about 25 people in all could not be saved, but the actual loss of life will probably never be known. The serang, who absconded, is believed to have been arrested by the Chandpur authorities and will probably be tried in the usual course.

THE Calcutta Marwaris held another protest meeting on Friday at which the following resolutions were adopted :—(1) This meeting views with deep regret the passing of the Bill known as the Rain Gambling Bill through the Bengal Council. (2) Having regard to the fact that other forms of wagering are notoriously prevalent in Calcutta and that nearly the whole Marwari community are opposed to any measure of repression, this meeting begs to record its respectful but firm protest against this measure as unnecessary, uncalled for and only partial in its operation, leaving other forms of wagering untouched. (3) This meeting adopts the memorial laid on the table for submission to the Governor-General of India in Council and authorises the chairman to sign and forward the same in the name of the Marwari community of Calcutta and to take all necessary steps for a reconsideration of the Bill. The memorial urges among other things that the agitation against this form of gambling is really the outcome of a private grudge against certain members of the Marwari community by certain designing persons ; also that though rain gambling has existed in the vague past, during the last eighty years only one authentic case of suicide has been reported as being due to rain gambling, while many instances may be quoted of suicide due to failures on Stock Exchange or in legitimate business. That whereas rain gambling is only practised during the rains, gambling on the Turf prevails during the monsoon and all through the winter ; that gambling on opium sales and Government securities takes place all through the year and at all hours of the day from morning to midnight. On the question of blocking the traffic, the memorialists submit that though the mart for the sale of securities is situated in one of the broadest thoroughfares in Calcutta, portions of the street there are always crowded and blocked.

DESCRIBING the University Boat race a special telegram to the *Asian* says :—"The race was rowed over the Putney to Mortlake course in dull cold weather, Oxford, who started at odds on, winning easily by two and a third lengths in 19min. 12secs., the best timing since 1893 when the course was covered in 18min. 47secs. There was a very big crowd, but the interest and enthusiasm were not as great as usual."

AT Cawnpore, on Thursday morning on the regimental parade ground of the Highland Light Infantry Colonel Gaselee, commanding the station, presented the Chitral medal to Colonel Craigie, Colour-Sergeant Campbell and three others of the regiment who had served in that campaign. Before presenting the medals, Colonel Gaselee made a short speech to the regiment, in the course of which he said they must all regret that this would be the last occasion on which Colonel Craigie would command them on parade. It was, however, a matter of general congratulation that although leaving the regiment, Colonel Craigie would continue his honourable and distinguished career at Army Headquarters. After the regiment had marched past, Colonel Craigie bade the men farewell in a few well chosen words and expressed the hope that the high reputation it had enjoyed would always be maintained. Colonel Craigie gives up the command of this distinguished and popular regiment to Major Rutherford, after having been connected with it for nearly thirty years.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 20th March 1897 shows a Decrease on the corresponding week of 1896 of 261,373 maunds and Rs. 78,410 in the earnings.

THE Government of Ceylon, it is said intends to despatch four Moodelliars to England to represent Ceylon Headmen at the Jubilee celebrations. One if not two will be Kandyans.

THE Military Department of the Government of India has at last given its sanction to the space in front of Clive's and Lighthouse Batteries being utilised for the proposed Madras Beach Railway. The Harbour authorities have already expressed willingness to make over the land in their possession.

THE babu petition is always with us, but of late it has attained a new horror remarks the Lohore paper. A recent specimen contains evidence that the schoolmaster has indeed been abroad. "These egotistical assertions," says the gentleman in question "cannot *perse* be held to secure the post, but kindness must first be assured," and again "the boon being granted shall relieve my brother of an onerous charge and myself of care for my livelihood, and shall also preserve *mens sana in corpore sano*, which is otherwise certain to decay for want of food and necessary aliment of nutrition." When one's moonshi takes to hurling tags of the deadly languages at ones head is life any longer worth living?

MR. SYED ALI HASSAN, Settlement Commissioner of Hyderabad who had been acting as Financial Secretary for over a year, has been confirmed in the latter appointment.

MR. CHARLES LAWDER, of the Indian Postal Department, has been appointed Postmaster-General at Hyderabad, and has taken over charge.

AT the Madras Legislative Council meeting on Friday opened with the discussion of the financial statement His Excellency the Governor at the conclusion of the debate said :—"it appears to me the contract system, so-called, is bad in itself, and is demoralising both to the Provincial and Supreme Governments. It is bad, as each revision as it takes place has a terribly disturbing effect on the local administration especially in the important department of public works, to which the pruning knife has to be constantly and ruthlessly applied. It is demoralising to the Provincial Government, because it tends to impair that sympathetic co-operation between the Supreme and Provincial Governments which is very desirable, and because it temps the Provincial Government in its financial relations with the Supreme Government, which is master of the situation, to have recourse to the tactics of the weak. When we are well off we try to hide our money and spend it recklessly, the last the Supreme Government should lay its hands on it ; when we are poor we try and give undue emphasis to our poverty. The system is demoralising to the Supreme Government because it relieves that Government of the consequence of its extravagance. I am of opinion that the financial condition of this Presidency will never be satisfactory until a larger degree of financial independence and control is conceded to the Provincial Government, and until some arrangement more constant and permanent and less one-sided than the present contract system has been adopted."

A RESOLUTION has been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal appointing a Committee composed as follows to inquire into and report upon the working of the Calcutta General Hospital :—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Bomford (President) ; Mr. Allan Arthur, President of the Chamber of Commerce ; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Lewtas, Medical College ; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Cobb, Officiating Superintendent, General Hospital ; Mrs. Ashton Honorary Secretary of the Ladies Committee of Canning Home and Calcutta Hospital Nurses Institution (members) ; Surgeon-Captain Moir, Officiating First Presidency Surgeon, General Hospital (Secretary.) It will be the duty of the committee to examine thoroughly and report upon all branches of internal management of the Hospital, including the hours of attendance, the Medical and nursing staff, the arrangements for diet for all classes of patients the routine of nursing, the sufficiency of instruments in stock, the system of supplying clothes, linen and bedding for the use of patients, the number of servants employed and their respective duties. Their recommendations for reforms in connection with these and any other points of hospital management which may come before them should be clearly set out and might perhaps conveniently be accompanied by a set of draft rules for the management of the Hospital. The Lieutent-Governor hopes they will find it possible to submit their report within the next three months. While anxious to bring the Hospital arrangements up to the level of present day requirements. His Honour must impress upon the Committee the absolute necessity of framing their proposals with strict regard to severe economy.

THE chief feature of the week's weather has been unusual coolness over the whole of Northern and Central India and the Central Provinces. Conditions are now changing, and temperature is increasing steadily and rapidly in North-West India. The weather is generally settled in Northern India, and conditions tending towards those usual in the hot weather. The weather is apparently slightly unsettled in Persia. It is hence probable that ordinary dry, fine weather, with an increasing temperature, will prevail for at least three or four days in the Gangetic plain and Bengal, with the exception of Assam and East Bengal, where there may be local showers and thunderstorms.

THE Calcutta Trades Association have addressed a letter to the Bengal Government on the subject of the salaries of the puisne judges of the Calcutta High Court. The committee were among the signatories to the memorial presented in 1882 to the Secretary of State on the subject, and as the reasons which induced them to join in the memorial have become in the interval more pressing, they feel it to be their duty in the interests of the community they represent, to again address the Government of India, that early measures may be taken to place the appointments to the High Court in a satisfactory condition. The Association say that nothing more disastrous to the administration of good government in India could happen than the lowering of the general status of the High Court in Calcutta,—a court which, from its position in the capital city of the empire, should be enabled to retain a position superior to all other courts in India, and should have a personnel which would continue to give its decisions with that finality so desirable. The Association think no financial consideration should stand in the way of offering such salaries, leave allowances, privileges, pensions, etc., as will induce men of ability to accept judgeships in the High Court.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebjee and a common jury commenced the trial of the following case at an adjourned sitting of the Second Criminal Sessions yesterday.

A SINGING-GIRL, FORTUNE-TELLING, AND HOROSCOPE-MAKING.

Ratanchand Sakaram, a Marwaree, was charged with having on the 25th September last, with intent to cause injury to Banipersad Madhuram, laid an information before the Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, falsely charging him with cheating and robbery, knowing that, if he was found guilty, he would have been liable to imprisonment for seven years. The Hon. Mr. Starling, acting Advocate-General, with Mr. Strangman, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Hemming, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Starling, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. He would prove that the accused charged the complainant before Mr. Hamilton with cheating and robbery, and the question before the jury was to determine whether the charge was true or false. The charge it might be said had possibly failed for want of sufficient evidence. The learned counsel would call the complainant and other witnesses to show that the charge was falsely brought. The accused laid a complainant before the magistrate, and it would be found upon the evidence that he had no just ground for bringing the false charge. He did so, from some motive or other, for the purpose of injuring the complainant. One would imagine that a charge of robbery, made against a respectable person, would be certain to injure his character. It would appear that, on the 22nd August last, one Rausing and another visited the complainant at his house at Stone Bunder. They made certain communications to him and went away. The following day they came again with one Sadatkhan, a Mahomedan. Now, this Sadatkhan had been charged with cheating the accused, and the charge might possibly be true ; but the learned counsel had nothing to do with it, nor did it form part of his case. On the 24th August, the accused and four other persons, including Sadatkhan, went to the house of the complainant. He was an astrologer ; and he was at the time engaged in reading the horoscope for some Parsee ladies ; and he told the parties to sit in the next room. One of them was dressed as a railway policeman. Sadatkhan took up brass dice that were lying on the complainant's seat after the Parsee ladies had left, and asked the complainant to say whether the stars were favourable to him or not. The complainant replied they were not favourable. At the suggestion of the party, a singing-girl was sent for, and on her arrival, she danced and sang for the amusement of the accused and his companions. There was then a quarrel between the accused and Sadatkhan regarding the singing-girl and in consequence they all left, leaving the complainant, the (singing-girl, and her man in the room. This must have occurred between 4 and 6 p.m. About 8 p.m. the same evening, the accused and one or two of his men returned to the complainant's house, when the accused informed the complainant that Sadtkhan had taken him to a house at Mahaluxmee and had cheated him in respect of ornaments and currency notes, which latter he pretended that he could double. Accused then went away. Nothing happened for several days. The story of the accused was that Sadatkhan had taken him to a house at Mahaluxmee at Mahaluxmeee ; that no Begum appeared ; but that accused was robbed of ornaments and notes of the value of Rs. 4,500, and then turned out of the house by some Parsees who were on the upper storey, that he made no complaint of being robbed, but took a tram car, and went to the railway station, and there met Munmad. On the 5th September, accused returned to Bombay and made a complaint of having been robbed by the complainant and Sadatkhan. Enquiry was made by Inspector Hamilton, and after a very careful investigation, the police refused to have anything to do with the matter, and referred the accused to the magistrate. The accused went to the magistrate on the 23th September and laid a formal complaint against the complainant and Sadatkhan. Two days previously, namely on the 21th September, the complainant had gone before another magistrate and laid a complaint against the accused of making a false charge. The two cases were heard together before the same magistrate. The complainant was acquitted, and so was Sadatkhan. The magistrate granted sanction for the prosecution of the accused for making a false charge against the complainant. These were, said the learned counsel, the short facts of the case.

Banipersad Madhuram, the complainant, examined by Mr. Starling, said he lived at Stone Bunder for the last ten years with his wife and family. He occupied four rooms. He was an astrologer and a horoscope-maker. His customers were Parsees, Europeans, and Mahomedans. On the 24th August last, between 12 and 1 p.m. the accused came to his house. He was accompanied by a Mahomedan named Sadatkhan, and a railway policeman, and a Marwaree, one Runghoo Mehta, and another. The five persons came together. Ramsing and Runghoo, two of those persons had visited the house on the 22nd August. On the 23rd August, Sadatkhan, Runghoo, and Ramsing came to the house, sat there, and spoke to witness. On the 24th August, witness was looking over the horoscope of some Parsee ladies, who were accompanied by a Parsee ; and he told the five persons to sit in another room. Some other Parsees and witness went into the latter room. He saw there Dosabhoy Dadabhoy Parakh, Savaksha Dadabhoy, and a third Parsee named Cowasjee. When witness went into the other room, he sat in his seat. The accused threw down witness's dice from the top of a box and looked at them, telling him his fortune. Witness replied that his stars were not favourable. Sadatkhan requested witness to get the singing-girl who had been there the day before, saying that the accused would hear her singing and pay her some money. Witness sent for the singing-girl. Meanwhile, Sadatkhan sent for liquor and country cakes called "puas," which the accused and his party ate and drank. The singing-girl came at 4 p.m. and sang. A quarrel arose between Sadatkhan and the accused, who remarked that she was an old woman. The five persons then left the house. The singing-girl left about 6 p.m., that is about an hour after the others left. She was in Bombay when the case began, witness was going on but had left since. Some other persons were sitting there to hear the music, but they left when the quarrel began. The same evening about 8 p.m., the accused and two others returned to witness's house and began searching for Sadatkhan. Witness told him he was not there. He took witness into a room and said Sadatkhan had promised him to make three or four currency notes out of one, that he had cheated him of currency notes of the value of Rs. 4,500, and had gone away. Witness advised accused to make a report to the police ; but accused said he was afraid to—no less be himself might get into trouble. After five minutes they went away. Two or three days later, witness saw Sadatkhan. He did not see the accused again till the 5th September last. It was not true that witness and Sadatkhan took the accused to a bungalow at Mahaluxmee on the 24th August, or deprived him of ornaments and currency notes of the value of Rs. 4,500. The story was absolutely false. Witness saw the accused again on the 5th September, when the accused came to witness's house with Inspector Hamilton and two native policemen to make a search Inspector Hamilton asked witness if he had cheated or robbed the accused ; and witness replied in the negative. Witness then gave an account of what had taken place. He repeated the account to Superintendent Nolan. He was kept in Chowkey at Jacob's Circle the whole night. He was then sent in charge of a policeman to take his meals and appear before the Police Commissioner. He did so. The singing-girl and two other persons were called before the Commissioner and made their statements. Witness made a full statement before the Commissioner. The accused had told Mr. Vincent that he had gone alone to the house where he was robbed. At witness's request, the Comissioner sent him to Munmad with Inspector Hamilton and a havildar. At Munmad in the accused's house, the witness pointed out Petamchand who had been dressed as a railway policeman when he came to witness's house. The next day at Munmad witness saw Runghoo Mehta and the Marwaree who had come with accused to witness's house on the 24th August. Witness and Inspector Hamilton then returned to Bombay. The police did not thereafter proceed against witness. Witness subsequently laid an information against the accused on the present charge.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick : Besides fortune-telling and horoscope-making, I also practised medicine, which I had learnt at Benares. This was a false charge against me.

You have been rather unfortunate in having false charges brought against you ?—Yes.

Can you account why false charges were brought against you ?—Yes, because my stars were bad. (A laugh.) Sadatkhan was not my friend. I don't know where he is, or whether he is a respectable man or not. I have not tried to find him. I don't know what he did in Bombay.

He kept a mistress in Bombay ?—He once told me so. I don't know where she lives.

Have you heard that Sadatkhan has been suspected of being a member of the Golden Gang ?—I don't know.

Do you know that the Golden Gang is an association for thievery ?—I read in the newspapers that they are bad people who rob.

Were you suspected of being a member of the Golden Gang ?—No. I have been living respectably for nineteen years in Bombay. I am indifferent about payments made to me for fortune-telling. I even receive two annas for it. Sadatkhan came and told me on the 23rd August that the Marwaree seth (the accused) was coming on the *following* day. At that time a singing-girl had come to me to ask me to see her fortune.

Do singing-girl ask you often to see their fortunes ?—Yes, all sorts of people ask me to see their fortunes. Moral and immoral women come to me. (A laugh.) Singing girls come for medicines, and also for amulets in order that they might prosper in their profession. When they pay no fees, they sing (Laughter.) All the singing and dancing girls of Bombay come to my house. They sing and pay me money for amulets.

To the judge : I mean to say that I had nothing to do with the cheating, if any, of currency notes for Rs. 4,500. I do not think that the accused was robbed ; he may possibly have been cheated. When the accused told me his story, I fancied that he might have possibly been deprived of some money. I did not think Sadatkhan could have done it. It was possible, I thought, that the accused might have been cheated of a small sum of money : but that the amount was overstated, for a Marwaree would sooner lose his skin than his money. (Laughter.) I now believe that the accused might have been taken to the house of some courtezan and cheated of Rs. 100 or Rs. 200. I cannot say whether he was cheated by Sadatkhan or somebody else.

To the jury : I have a wife and children, who live with me at my house at Stone Bunder.

Cowasjee Hormusjee Davichs and Goverdhan Parmanand gave corroborative evidence, and the court adjourned till 11 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

SUPERSTITION AND MURDER.

AN appeal in a remarkable case was decided in the Allahabad High Court on Friday by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Blair. The appeal was against a sentence of death passed upon two men and two women by the Sessions Judge of Saharanpur for the murder of a boy, and the singular feature of the crime was that the only motive suggested for it was one which reveals remarkable and appalling superstition. Several children belonging to one of the prisoners had died, and it was suggested that on the proposition of a local sorcerer the victim in the case was offered to appease the wrath of the god of death, and to avert evil consequences to the remaining children. The four appellants were Jaidial, Gourdhun, Musammat Kuri, and Musammat Para. The Public Prosecutor supported the conviction and Mr. E. A. Howard appeared for the woman Musammat Para.

It appeared that on the 8th of January last a child named Kabul, about six years of age, disappeared. About 3 o'clock next day a bundle of clothes was brought out of Musammat Para's house and thrown upon the roof of a house near by, occupied by a man named Lutchi. These clothes were found to have been worn by the missing lad at the time of his disappearance. Their discovery led to a search in the neighbouring houses, and the body of the boy, robbed of some ornaments which he had been wearing, was found in the house of Jaidial, a rope being tied tightly round the neck. Jaidial denied responsibility for the crime, but subsequently, when the missing ornaments were found on his person, said he had killed the boy. Eventually the prisoners were put upon their trial, and all made statements more or less incriminating, while the son of Jaidial swore to having entered his father's house on the 8th of January, and seeing all the prisoners there with the body of the deceased on the floor. The child had evidently been strangled with a rope. In their statements three of the prisoners admitted their presence when the murder was committed, and two of them implicated Musammat Para, the fourth prisoner.

Their Lordships, in delivering judgment entered minutely into the evidence, and after dealing with the facts said :—As to the motive of the crime there is really no direct evidence. Robbery may be discarded at once, although the child's ornaments were found in the possession of Jaidial. Throughout the case there is a suspicion thrown out that Sundu, who is alleged to have been a sorcerer in village estimation may have been at the bottom of this murder. It appears that Musammat Para had had several children most of whom had unfortunately died, and some ten days before this murder she had been confined of another child. The suggestion is that by the advice of this sorcerer a child's life was to be taken to break the spell which was supposed to be over Musammat Para's household. We have said there is no direct evidence in support of that, but we think probably there is much in the suggestion and that in truth it gives us what seems to be the motive of the crime. All the assessors acquitted the women, two of them were of opinion that the men were not guilty and one was of opinion the men were guilty. The Sessions Judge has convicted these four persons, and we think rightly, of the offence punishable under Section 302, I. P. C., and has sentenced them to death. They took the life of an innocent child in a cold-blooded and brutal manner, and it is but right that they should suffer the extreme penalty of the law as a warning to others against the commission of like offences.

The appeal was dismissed and the sentences ordered to be carried into effect.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE & Co's cotton circular dated, Hongkong March 24 says :—The currency during the month of Japan has remained having worked down silver to d.2 8-9-10 and sterling to s.2, and Indian sterling having clung round to about s.3, rupee exchange declined under these factors to such a low point as was never before experienced even after the closing of the Indian mints, viz., to Rs. 104 post, and this decline made importers and holders rein themselves up for higher prices ; but dealers, on the other hand, owing to news of excessive rain in the country and not very favourable news of the markets therefrom, were extremely loth to advance their views. Consequently transactions for a time were in a manner in abeyance, and purchasers devoted their attention during the interval to bargaining for about 1,000 bales Japanese Nos. 20 and 16, which they could easily secure from fresh arrivals at dols. 94½ to dols. 97½ for the former, and dols. 93 to 93½ dols. for the latter, the quality of both these counts having been pronounced in all respects equal, if not superior, to many of the Bombay threads of a somewhat higher range of values. The demand for Bombay No. 20 was also curtailed by very insignificant demand from Tonquin, where all the best descriptions, before very avidly taken up, have remained pretty much at a discount for some time past. Only the solitary instance of Victoria Gamedvi "Camel" No. 20 has to be recorded as sold at a rise, viz., at dols 115, as against former sales at dols 112, as also against dols. 113 quoted for Nos. 22 and 24 English but the quantity placed at the rate of dols. 115 has been too trifling to furnish a criterion of the general state of the 1 market, which has been dealt in by the trade for the past fortnight by about half so far for all counts and discriptions. Relatively No 10 has been in greater demand during the fortnight, Japan not sparing any quantity of this count for the China markets. No. 16 has also been in somewhat better inquiry of the range of dols. 90 to dols. 91, the rate of about dols. 93 1-2 for Japanese threads of these counts having been considered too high. No. 12 has been in very trifling demand for immediate requirements only. Heavy arrivals from Bombay later on may possibly stem the tide of Japanese importations, but as far as they have gone, they have met with fair favour to the detriment of the Indian trade and Indian mills have now to enter the list with fresher activities in the shape of lower, cost and heavier outpourings. Sales of Indian threads total 2,625 bales made up of :—

		dlrs.	dlrs.
600 bales of No. 20	sold at	92	to 102
225 " "	"	16	" 98
500 " "	"	12	" 88½
925 " "	"	10	" 78 to 9.½
25 " "	"	8	" 77½ to 78
50 " "	"	6	" 69½ to 71

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 5,800 bales and shipments coastwise and northwards of 5,500 bales—at 13,200 bales consisting of

6,750 bales of No. 20		4,500 bales of No. 10	
700 " "	16	150 " "	8
1,000 " "	12	100 " "	6

Exchange on India closes to-day at Rs. 160½ wire and Rs. 161 post.

In Shanghai owing to heavy decline in rupee exchange—at one time to the point of Rs. 219½—importers have been stoutly holding on for higher rates with the result, that a rise of about 2 of a tael has been established in very many cases and very fair purchases have been effected, despite many of the speculators not coming forward in the market for higher rates, and several having come forward rather to ease their own holdings at the rise. Inquiries have been continuous at the previous level of prices from Tientsin, Newchang and the River Ports and a further off-take has been imminent at the close. Japan has had the spoke in this market likewise for Nos. 20 and 16 to the extent of about 800 bales sold at Tls. 71.50 to 71.75 and Tls. 70 to 71 respectively. Sales of Indian threads amount to 5,300 bales made up of

2,300 bales of No. 20	sold at	Tls. 72.50	to 73.25
1,100 " "	16	" 68.50	to 71.50
1,900 " "	10	" 63	to 66

leaving upsold stock at dols. 10,500 bales. Exchange as on the 19th instant, has been advised at Rs. 221 wire and Rs. 221½ post.

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	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
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NOTES:
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 12.

UNDER Saturday evening's date the latest advices wired by Reuter were noticed in this column; and we now annex our usual weekly comparative statement of the movements of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisions with the two previous seasons:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's Receipts.....	45,000	57,000	90,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom..	29,000	29,000	60,000
" Continent	48,000	39,000	68,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	6,292,466	4,814,000	7,479,000
" exports to U. K. do. ...	2,771,000	1,920,000	2,985,000
" " to Continent do. ...	2,381,000	1,307,000	2,850,000
" Stock in the Ports	640,000	510,000	801,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 10th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	3,393,000	3,32,150	4,368,390
" " Surats	252,000	325,540	160,400

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool.....	1,272,000	1,146,110	1,710,470
" London	5,000	7,000	8,250
American Afloat	80,000	155,000	162,000
East Indian "	41,000	19,000	5,000
Total ...	1,372,000	1,327,110	1,887,720
Price of Middling-Americans ...	4 1-32d.	4 13-32d.	3 7 16d.
" Good Dhollera.....	3 12-32d.	3 9-16d.	2 15-16d.
Difference.....	21-32d.	27-32d.	1-4d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office...	Inc.	Rs. 3,52,322
" " Branches	Dec.	" 328,750
Other "	Inc.	" 12,68,005
Government Securities	Inc.	" 2,70,944
Other authorised "	unchanged	
Loans.....	Dec.	" 5,32,019
Bills Discounted and Purchased.....	Inc.	" 1,89,022
Balances with other Banks.....	Dec.	" 2,58,479
Cash.....	Inc.	" 50,03,304

During the week covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day the Bank's Cash Balance increased by 15 lakhs to 120¼ lakhs, while at the end of the preceding week it showed a diminution of 5 lakhs at 105¼ lakhs. There was an addition to Public Deposits at the head office of 3¼ lakhs, with a falling off at the branches of 3¼ lakhs. A material increase was made to Private Deposits, and Government Securities were augmented to the extent of nearly 2¾ lakhs. Loans decreased by over 5½ lakhs, and Bills Discounted increased by 1¾ lakhs. In the balances held by other banks there was a diminution of some 2½ lakhs.

COTTON.—Beyond some 1,500 bales of ready Cotton having changed hands no fresh business is reported to-day, and prices remain much the same, with a lack of activity continuing in the market.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are also very quiet, and no changes have taken place in prices.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,592	bales.
Wheat.....	4,348	cwts.
Linseed	1,907	"
Rapeseed	4,113	"
Gingellyseed.....	951	"
Poppyseed.....	2,220	"
Rice	4,077	"

FREIGHTS.—The market is very dull for both ready and forward business. 9s. is the price asked for May shipment to Continental Ports, but probably 8s. 6d. would be done for a line.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 2 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Later on rates became firmer, and Banks were sellers of Telegraphic at 1s. 3d. A moderate amount of Mercantile Bills were placed at the opening rate, and afterwards at 1s. 2 1-8d. The market at closing was again steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 3d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 3 1-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 1-8d.	"
Francs do.	1/53¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market was quiet today, and rates which opened at 101 5-8 for Money, for 3½ per Cents, and 101 7-8 for Account remained on the same level throughout the day to the close.

SHARES.—We have this evening to report no change beyond an advance of Rs. 20 in Manockjee Petit Mill.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 10th April compared with the Statement of 3rd April, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	April 3. Rs.	April 10. Rs.
Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	62,00,000	62,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	50,94,698	51,46,358
Do. do. at Branches	49,83,241	46,54,491
Other Deposits	2,74,0 ,449	2,86,68,514
Post Bills	8,323	7,874
Credits, undrawn	17,80 050	18,65,215
Rs...	5,51,66,109	5,68,42,452
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	1,02,61,229	1,05,32 213
Other authorised Securities	39,88,138	39,88,138
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities.....	69 62,169	71,62,366
Loans do. do. do.	1,14,31,278	1,09,03,659
Bills Discounted and purchased ...	1,13 41,067	1,15,30,689
Dead Stock	4,12,415	4,12,415
Stamps and Stationery	21,777	22,151
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	4,90,776	2,72,297
Cash	1,05,52,220	1,20,58 524
Rs..	5,51,66,109	5,68,42 452

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 10.
Wade, Lt., Ms. E York Regt, on exchange, from Belgaum.
Dallas, Lt., Ms, off m dical certificate, from England.
Thomson, Capt., Ms, Suffolk Regt, off leave, from England.
Kantze, Lt., Ms, E York R, on duty, from England.
Willcox, Lt., Bengal, 5th Lancers, on leave, from Mattra.
DEPARTURES.—APRIL 10.
Dixon, Lt Col, Punjab, K O S B, on leave, to England.
Hutchinson, Capt, Punjab, V H P I, to rejoin, to Dera Ismail Khan.
Laidlaire, 2nd Lt., Punjab, 33th Degras, to join, to Nowshera.
Tighe, Capt, Punjab, 30th P I, to rejoin, to Peshawar.
Brownlow, Lt, Punjab, 21st P I, to rejoin, to Sialkote.
Fayrer, Capt, Punjab, 5th Gurka Rifles, to rejoin, to Abbottabad.
Cooper, Capt, Punjab, 2nd P I, to rejoin to Abbottabad.
APRIL 12.
Nuthall, Lt Col, Bo, 13th B I, on leave, to Matheran.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 13th April, 1897.
1. 2nd Lieut. E. M. Deane, having proceeded on leave of absence, Cr.-Sergt. R. F. Smith will take over charge of C Company from this date.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
1. Members are requested to return their Arms to Headquarters without delay.
By order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 13th April 1897.
1. Members who have not yet returned their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-quarters are requested to do so immediately.
The Arms of No. 2 Company should be returned to the Byculla Head-quarters, Nesbit Road, between the hours of 9-30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
By order.
L. PENNY, Lieut.
Act. Adjutant, B. V. A.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th March 1897, on 1,67,794 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,18,000	2,80,000	4,000	4,00,000
Or per mile of Railway	71	167	3	239
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	12,73,265	22,18,265	40,809	31,85,702
Total for 12 weeks..	13,91,623	24,98,265	44,809	35,85 702
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,70,921	2,63,411	7,657	4,41,989
Per mile of Ry. do.	102	157	2	264
Total to corresponding date do.	13,97,346	29,69,408	63,333	44,30,055

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BELUCHISTAN.
DEATH.
OVENS—April 5, at Quetta, Pamela, the infant daughter of Major G. H. Ovens, the Border Regiment, aged 12 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.
CHEW—April 4, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of George Frederic Chew, of a daughter.
PARK—April 5, at Fort, Allahabad, the wife of J. Park, Conductor, Bengal Ordnance Department, of a daughter.
DEATHS.
BURNS—April 10, at the Retreat, Kilpank, Madras, James Hamilton Burns, son of the late Robert Burns, of Hamilton, Lanark, Scotland, aged 62 years and 4 months.
GREGORY—April 4, at Darjeeling, Elizabeth, widow of the late Gasper Gregory, and daughter of the late Gregory Apcar, aged 53 years, 1 month and 10 days.
HARDINGE—April 3, at Wellington, of enteritis, Alice Louise Mary Hardinge, younger daughter of the late General the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hardinge, G. C. B.
HERZOG—April 6, at Mhow, Adolf Alfred, the dearly beloved son of Adolf and Emilie Herzog, aged 1 year, 5 months and 7 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1897.

THE strong remonstrance which the Sultan has addressed to the Powers complaining of the delays in settling the Cretan difficulty, deserves more sympathy than it will receive. It seems absurd that the six greatest nations in the world who could set twenty millions of trained soldiers in the field in a week or two, to say nothing of fleets the like of which never sailed the seas before, should be foiled and baffled by a handful of mountaineers who fire at their admirals and blockade the ports on the land side and do generally what they please. The situation would not, perhaps, so readily invite to sarcasm if the unspeakable Turk had not been flouted for his impotence in not maintaining or restoring order in Crete, while the Ambassadors and Consuls of the Powers were doing their best to render the task impossible by insisting on measures which, the result showed, were wildly impracticable. Was there ever such a scheme proposed as the establishment of a gendarmerie made up of Italians and Montenegrins, who did not understand one another, to keep order amongst a mixed population, the majority of whom spoke Greek, and the minority Turkish? The landing of the first contingents of the singular force was the signal for the fiercest fighting ever seen in the Island; Greeks and Turks flying at each other's throats to settle once for all who was to be master before the foreign gendarmes had time to interfere. Having allowed a Greek force to land in broad daylight, and disembark guns and ammunition, the Ambassadors notified to the Sultan that his sixteen battalions and twenty-eight guns must act strictly on the defensive, and that he must on no account land reinforcements. The authority of the Sultan was thus ousted; but nothing was set up in its place. The Islanders asked, not for the first time, to be united to Greece, but they were offered instead an autonomy which they do not want, and could not possibly work. A month ago Greece was threatened with the severest measures of coercion, if she did not within six days withdraw her troops from Crete. She declined to do anything of the kind, directed Colonel Vassos to hold his ground in the most inaccessible part of the Island, called out her reserves, and massed a formidable army on the Macedonian frontier. Fighting on the frontier has now lasted for a considerable time, and no one can say, and apparently the Powers least of all, whether this collision on the Greco-Turkish frontier may not be the first skirmish in the greatest war of the century. Why it should it is not easy to say. The Powers themselves have created the situation. They have also created, as if of set purpose, the impression that at any moment the European magazine, in which high explosives have been accumulated, regardless alike of cost and peril, for twenty-five years past, may explode and lay civilisation in ruins.

These six mighty Powers are acting, if we are to believe their reiterated assertions, in vindication of international law. But their every act is in itself a flagrant outrage on the law which they invoke against Greece. They are blockading Crete, which is a province of the Turkish Empire, the integrity of which it is their desire to uphold. They are occupying the ports of that Turkish province, and they forbid the Sultan to send troops into that part of his dominions to maintain or restore order. That is an act of war against Turkey; but there is no declaration of war. The Cretans are offered autonomy, which they unanimously reject; they are shelled by the warships for their pains. Greece sends troops to maintain order in the interior of the derelict Island, which asks to be taken over by Greece. It is proposed to coerce Greece by a "pacific blockade." We shall presently hear that the Cretans were subjected to a pacific bombardment, and that the shells were messengers of peace and amity. A pacific blockade if imposed by one Great Power against another would be at once recognised as an act of war. Dr. Geffcken, the distinguished German legist, scouted the pretence of a blockade being pacific. He termed it an outrageous expedient invented by France and England for coercing weak States, without themselves incurring any of the inconveniences of war. The American jurists are for the most part of the same opinion. Halleck stigmatises it as an anomaly. The French Institute of International Law in 1875 pronounced against the whole principle on which the theory is based. In 1827 the army of Ibrahim Pasha fighting against the revolutionary Greeks in the Morea was blockaded "pacifically" by the Powers; that is, all ships were prohibited from entering or leaving Greek ports. An "untoward accident," the battle of Navarino, caused the destruction of the Turkish fleet by the combined British, French, and Russian fleets. Greece became independent without any "act of war" on the part of the European Powers. The Tagus was blockaded pacifically by the French in 1831, and Mexico five years later. The Dutch ports were blockaded by the British and French fleets in the same friendly fashion in 1833 to secure the independence of Belgium, and La Plata was blockaded in 1835 by the British Government. Lord Palmerston fully recognised that this latter act was wholly "illegal from first to last. Peel and Aberdeen have always declared that we were not at war with (General) Rosas; but blockade is a belligerent right, and unless you are at war with a State you have no right to prevent ships of other States from communication with the ports of that State; you cannot prevent your own ships from doing so." Yet four years later Lord Palmerston blockaded "pacifically" the coasts of Greece to recover £150 compensation for Don Pacifico, whose claims the Greek Government refused to recognise. But the blockade only extended to Greek shipping; the ships of other States were not interfered with.

The French in 1884 were not so squeamish. Having blockaded Formosa they claimed the right to prevent foreign ships from crossing the French lines. Lord Granville at once took exception to that pretention: "The contention of the French Government," that a pacific blockade confers on the blockading Power the right to capture and condemn the ships of third nations for breach of such a blockade, is opposed to the opinions of the most eminent statesmen and jurists in France, and to the decisions of its tribunals, and it is in conflict with well-established principles of international law." Two years later those two Powers employed pacific blockade to compel Greece to abandon the Cretans to the Turks whom they had with the aid of sympathisers almost driven from the Island. Mr. Bryce, who is now so strong in denunciation of a very similar proceeding, informed the House of Commons that neutrals were not affected by the blockade; "it merely affected the Greek ships," so that no one had any reason to complain. Except once, in the joint operations that preceded Navarino, the Russians have never had recourse to a pacific blockade. That expedient has been exclusively resorted to by France and England. But since 1887 the international lawyers have modified their attitude towards that means of compelling a weak State to yield to *force majeure*. The Institut de Droit Internationale in that year declared a pacific blockade to be in accordance with international law on condition (1) that neutral ships are allowed to enter freely in spite of the blockade, and (2) that after the close of the blockade all ships are restored without loss to their owners. As Lord Russell of Killowen recently observed, international law is simply what strong Powers choose to recognise as such, and are prepared to enforce. If Greece were as powerful by land and sea as Russia, her intervention in Crete would at once have been recognised as quite in accordance with the principles of international law. The Powers are acting on the good old plan, the simple rule, that they shall take who have the power and they shall keep who can. The *London Gazette* three weeks ago announced the terms of the blockade of Crete: "Ships of the six Powers or neutral Powers may enter into the ports occupied by the Powers and land their merchandise, but only if it is not for the Greek troops or the interior of the island. These ships may be visited by the ships of the international fleets." This declaration sets aside as unworthy of the slightest consideration the right of neutrals to free egress and ingress at all ports not proclaimed to be blockaded as an act of war. Belligerents alone have the right of search as against neutrals. But the Powers disclaim the character of belligerents, while exercising the privilege of belligerents. According to Lord Palmerston—and his view has the support of Sir W. Phillimore—the subjects of Powers are not bound by that declaration, and English subjects could take legal proceedings in the Admiralty Court for redress. The Powers could only regularise their position in blockading Crete, and claim the right to search neutrals, by a declaration of war—against Greece? No; against Turkey. Crete is, according to International Law, a Turkish Island.

How was the plague brought into Bombay? That is a question that has often been asked, and it has still to find an answer. It is just possible—we would go further and say it is highly probable—that the answer will be found in certain circumstances noted in July and August, 1896, by Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police. At that time a couple of thousand religious mendicants came from the North of India to Bombay on their way to Nassik, where a very holy celebration in honour of Shiva, coming once in twelve years, attracted countless pilgrims from all parts of the Hindu world. The contingent that visited Bombay crowded to the Walkeshwar and other temples on Malabar Hill. They encamped where they could, to the no small annoyance of many residents on that hill, who found their presence in their immediate vicinity a very unwelcome element. They lodged on the cold ground or elsewhere at night but their happy hunting ground for alms was in Mandvie, amongst the Bunniahs and Bhattias, who could refuse nothing to co-religionists on a pilgrimage from afar. The Commissioner of Police, having learned that the costume in which the Gosains from distant parts proceeded along the public roads to the temples was of primaeval simplicity, stopped them in front of Walkeshwar Road and directed that the men who had nothing on should go into one of the wood sheds close by and improvise a costume out of their puggrees or anything else that was handy. This interference with their personal liberty was hotly resented by the worst offenders, who said that they were holy men, and had gone about in the same garb on the slopes of the Himalayas and in other parts of India for years. They held it rank tyranny to interfere with them on their way to the temples in Walkeshwar. They were informed that the ways of Bombay are different from those of the Himalayas, and they were obliged to submit to the local regulations. When asked what part of the Himalayas they had come from, some of the Gosains said "From Gurwhal." At least four of them gave that reply, which was doubtless correct, for no purpose was to be served by misrepresentation. The pilgrims remained for two or three weeks in Bombay, overstaying somewhat their welcome in Mandvie. To get rid of them in the end, some rich Bunniahs paid the railway fares of eight hundred pilgrims to Nassik. It was then August. Attention was first called to the occurrence of cases of suspected plague in Mandvie in September, but there is little doubt that some cases had occurred in that locality a few weeks earlier. As everyone knows, plague is endemic in Gurwhal as in Kumaon, and it is not unreasonable to suspect a possible relation of cause and effect in the presence of a considerable number of Gosains from the slopes of the Himalayas, and the outbreak which took place in Mandvie soon after they took their departure. The fact that the outbreak was confined at first almost wholly to the Bunniah and the Bhattia communities—the great dealers in grain,—who had been constantly visited by the pilgrims, lends additional strength to this theory of the origin of the plague in Bombay. It is not to be supposed that the payment by the charitable of the railway fare from Bombay to Nassik, the last stage on the pilgrimage, was a salutary instance of well-meaning charity. If the pilgrims received free railway tickets on other portions of the journey, the time spent on the way might have been well within the generally accepted limits of incubation. Besides, there is no certainty that some of the pilgrims did not die on the way, leaving a legacy of bacilli to some of their fellow pilgrims. The theory that the plague came from Hong Kong does not explain why the malady skipped Singapore, Colombo, and many other intermediate ports. A similar objection confronts those who maintain that the plague was imported from the Mesopotamian villages, where it is a hardy annual. None of the gulf ports, compared to which Bombay is as clean as a Dutch housewife's dairy, were visited by the plague last year.

By way of meeting the outcry raised by the Anti-Opiumists, an order was passed, shortly after the Opium Commissioners had taken evidence, reducing the maximum quantity of the drug, which it is legal for any one person to possess without a pass, from eight tolas to two tolas. The practical utility of so great a reduction was not very apparent; for, when one addicted to the habit has consumed two tolas, he can easily send to the opium shop for a further supply. If he has a family, each grown-up member of it can possess the maximum quantity, and hand it over to the head of the household. Those excessively addicted to the habit are not, therefore, deterred from their indulgence by the fixing of so low a limit. On the other hand, the rule has been a cause of harassment and hardship to a large number of travellers by rail from foreign territory. Native States in and beyond the Bombay Presidency have, almost without exception, refused to bind themselves down to the acceptance of the limit. As the rule is one relating to sumptuary habits and, therefore, in a very real sense a matter of internal concern, the Government of Bombay have not deemed it desirable to bring any great pressure to bear upon the States on the subject. The result of the present want of uniformity in the regulations is that, while it may be perfectly legal for a man to have five or six tolas of opium in his possession when he leaves Baroda, or any of the Kathiawar States, he is committing a criminal offence by having that quantity in his pocket or in his travelling bag as soon as the train enters British territory. Every effort has been made by Government to give the rule wide publicity in British and Native territory alike; but the unlettered ryot of a Native State seldom has a knowledge of such notifications, much less of their bearing upon himself. Hence, when he travels from his gaum, he lays in a stock of several tolas of opium to beguile the tedium of the long journey to Bombay, to Poona, or to some other town. He makes no great secret of the possession of the drug, and, to his astonishment, he finds his journey suddenly interrupted, in order that he may be taken before a Magistrate on a criminal charge of having an unlawful quantity of opium in his possession. The increase in the number of prosecutions for smuggling opium into British territories of late years is largely due to this unwitting transgression of an unnecessarily harsh rule. This, amongst other unworkable features of the system, has led Government to the conclusion that the limit should be raised from two tolas to three. The latter maximum is regarded by many District Officers who have been consulted as still too small, and they consider that five tolas would be a better limit. One officer of great experience on the subject has gone so far as to say that a limit of ten tolas would not be at all excessive. However, it is not worth while to alarm the well-meaning people who cherish the delusion that consumption can be reduced by placing at a very low limit the quantity of opium a person can have at any one time. If it is found here

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE FIGHTING ON THE GREEK FRONTIER.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The Porte announces that the invaders have been driven back across the frontier, whereas the Greek accounts state they are still advancing successfully.

CIRCULAR BY THE PORTE.

A Circular issued by the Porte calls the attention of the Powers, in view of their recent Note, to the fact that Greece is the aggressor.

JAPAN AND HAWAII.

Japan is sending two men-of-war to Hawaii.

ARRIVAL OF MR. RODD AND PARTY AT HARRAR.

Advices have been received that Mr. Rennell Rodd and party arrived all well at Harrar on the 2nd instant, and met with a splendid reception from Ras Maconnen.

THE FAMINE FUND

The Indian Famine Fund now amounts to £488,000.

DAMAGE TO THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

NEW YORK, APRIL 11.

The floods of the Mississippi River have damaged the cotton crop to the extent of fifty million dollars.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The Bombay mails of the 27th ultimo arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

ADEN, APRIL 12.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage, with the English mails of the 2nd instant, left here for Bombay, at 4 p. m., to-day.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 12.

The Maharaja of Kashmir is going to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen by founding two Female Hospitals—one at Srinagar, and another at Jammu, which will be worked by Lady doctors.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, APRIL 12.

There were 18 new cases, but no deaths, recorded in the city, to-day. The total mortality was 26. In the Special Plague Hospital 12 were admitted and 16 died, leaving 208 under treatment. In the Hindu Hospital 3 were admitted, 1 died, and 31 remain under treatment. In the Mahomedan Hospital 8 were admitted, 7 discharged cured, and 2 died, leaving 10 under treatment.

The Military search parties resumed their operations, to-day, in the city, cantonment, and the suburban limits. In the city 4,002 houses were searched, resulting in eleven cases being discovered; while 29 houses were fumigated and 71 limewashed. The Municipal Medical inspectors discovered 10 cases. In the cantonment five cases were discovered; but none were found in the suburban limits.

The Cantonment Plague Committee have reported six houses where plague cases occurred, and declared them unfit for habitation, while eight houses have been ordered to be ventilated.

Two sepoys of the 14th Bombay Infantry were attacked with the plague, one of whom died.

Rain accompanied by thunder and lightning, lasting for half-an-hour, fell in the afternoon, but didnot do any damage to the Plague Hospital.

Surgeon-major Barry and his assistants are working hard to protect the thatched houses with shelters. Nearly 400 souls, together with the staff, are now in the hospital.

Heavy rain, with hailstorm, has fallen in Purandhar and Singhur, and those living in tents had to take shelter elsewhere, the tents having been completely washed away.

Several robberies have taken place lately at the Salpa station, on the Southern Mahrata Line. The station-master's bungalow was the scene of the robbery.

H. E. Lord Sandhurst passed through Poona, en-route to Mahableshwar. The train conveying his Excellency was nearly one hour late.

THE HONGKONG BANK ROBBERY.

ARREST OF THE MISSING SERVANT.

RANGOON, APRIL 12.

This morning, two natives of India, employed by Messrs. Scott and Company, while in business in the Minegon village, three miles north of Rangoon, saw Undat Meera, the native boy who has been missing since the theft from the Hongkong Bank. He was carrying a bundle at the time. They caught him, and found the bundle was made up of bank notes. When the boy was taken to the Thanna and searched, notes to the value of nearly Rs.74,000 were found on him.

The two natives, one a coolie maistree, and the other a coolie, thus become entitled to the reward of Rs. 1,000, and five per cent. on Rs. 74,000.

THE PERSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL IN HYDERABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 12.

The splendidly furnished bungalow of Mr. Hormusji N. Vakil (H. H. the Nizam's home secretary) presented a gay appearance last evening when H. E. Mohtesham-ous Sultane, Persian Consul-General, now the Nizam's guest at Hyderabad, was presented with an address and entertained at an evening party by the Parsi Anjuman of Hyderabad. Shett Mehrwanji Pestonji Mehrji, an eminent Persian scholar, read the address, which was couched in beautiful language, in a loud tone. The Consul-General replied at length, expressing himself highly gratified at the reception accorded him and the kind expressions made in the address about the Shah of Persia and himself. He assured the audience that the welfare of the Iranis in Persia will be always at his heart, and the Shah will always look upon them as his beloved subjects. He added, he'and the Parsis were descended from a common stock,and no wonder that brotherly feeling subsisted between them. The Nizam's string band discoursed sweet music. Refreshments were served,and lastly the Persian Consul and the Vice-Consul, Mr. Cowasji D. Banaji, and others were garlanded with flowers, and presented with attar bottles, all having enjoyed a most pleasant evening.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 11.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix from Bombay, arrived this morning.

HONGKONG, APRIL 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Brindisi (extra), left Kuchinotzu Japan, at 11 a.m. yesterday, Sunday, for Bombay.

COLOMBO, APRIL 12.

English mail steamer Oroya from London and French mail steamer Polynesien from Suez arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 12-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	112 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-8
Bar Silver	28 7-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 26.

THE FUTURE OF WELSH FOOTBALL.

So imposing does this question loom upon the political horizon that one finds it difficult to pen a general, gossiping letter like this without making some reference thereto. Not for a sigle moment do I intend to traverse the well trodden ground. Wales has chosen to take her own course, and must be left to work out her own regeneration, and this is said, to use a convenient phrase, more in sorrow than in anger. An open breach has been made between the Principality and the other members of the International Board, and at the moment it is difficult to formulate even a crude idea how this is to be bridged over without either Wales relinquishing her position or the unions of England, Scotland, and Ireland falling in line on the professional question. The situation, indeed, has passed the acute stage; at present reconciliation is absolutely hopeless. This in itself must be a matter of some concern to all who have the welfare of our pastimes at heart, but sadder still, to my mind, is the immediate outlook. Had there been a way out of the difficulty without the surrender of cherished principles, I feel persuaded the International Board would have adopted it. The question of status is always a ticklish one to handle, and sometimes when these quarrels spring up between the different ruling bodies one is apt to wish anything but good to both professionalism and amateurism, and exclaim with Mercutio, "A plague on both their houses!" The difficulty the guardians of amateurism have to face to-day cannot be said to be altogether new; the whole thing is the growth of the last four or five years, or probably more. That it should have happened in the precise way it has has merely precipitated matters. We were bound to meet it face to face sooner or later. Time was when Cardiff, Swansea, and Newport represented all that was brightest and best about Welsh football, but the extraordinary growth of the game in other directions, coupled with the insidious working of agents for worse than professional clubs, has brought about a feeling of unrest; the authority of the Unions has been irksome, and the result is before us to-day. Perhaps this may appear to some of my readers a rather bald and inadequate summing up of a vexed problem, but this is the only one that suggests itself to my mind from what I have been able to glean of the question at issue. Some may consider that the principles governing amateurism have not been strained, and I would respect such honest convictions even though I disagree. Maybe the Board is pushing its power to its utmost limit, but that it has done its utmost to preserve the true spirit of amateur sport I firmly believe. Let us hope that Wales, having the courage of its convictions on testimonials in general, will show its regard for the best interests of the game by formulating clear and concise regulations which shall render future misunderstandings absolutely impossible. I have no great faith in the future amateurism of Wales, but hope for the best.

THE WORSHIP OF MUSCLE.

Recent events would make it appear as if we are rapidly approaching the period for the apotheosis of our muscular heroes. In a recent prize fight in America, the winner, Fitzsimmons, is supposed to have cleared enough money to ensure himself a very fair competency for the remainder of his days. After fighting the many battles he has, and vanquishing the great majority of those who have had the temerity to oppose him, there will be few, perhaps to begrudge him the well-earned spoil. An hour's hard fighting inside a roped ring is not a task to be lightly regarded, especially when the only other host le occupant happens to be a glad a or of Corbett's calibre, but that it should be possible for a man to become suddenly rich as the result of a single combat shows how differently the heroes of to-day are regarded to what the giants of old were. Lasker, the chess champion, would have to keep his brain at its highest tension for weeks together in exhibition games to gain a tithe of what the Cornishman got out of the fight at Carson City, and who shall say that the chess master has not contributed as great a sum to human happiness as the pugilist who was shielded under the ægis of an American mayor whilst the battering went on? Truly we live in queer times. To say a word which might appear blamewor hy against either combatant would be idle; they did what thousands of others would only be too glad to do if able. Having said so much of this peculiar phase of muscle worship, the outcome of the struggle appears to have been especially gratifying to Britishers. That the fight was a very real one all the details supplied would lead one to suppose. It is rare indeed for modern pugilists to hate each other so well as to refuse the usual handshake preparatory to commencing, and yet this is what Fitzsimmons is reported to have done. After the many fiascos and fizzles our latter-day boxing men have treated the public to, it would seem that we are making some progress, if only in the direction of prolonging the battles. Just now there is evidently money to be made in the boxing boom, as I think there has been for a long time, always providing that the exponents act honourably as sportsmen.

SANDOW'S JOKE.

For some few weeks past considerable gossip has been going on concerning a reputed challenge thrown out by Sandow, the well-known heavy weight lifter and artist, to ride anyone in the world on a cycle at various distances. Mention of muscle-worship brought this to mind. Directly this affair came to be sifted a little it was found that it was very much like a huge joke on the strong man's part, inasmuch as he is under an engagement for nearly two years yet to run, and to make a match so far ahead would, of course, be absurd. I wonder if any of the admiers of Sandow, and he must have a good many, consider him possessed of an even money chance, even supposing a match against any of the cycling champions was possible. If so, the idea may be at once dismissed as utterly absurd. The development of biceps and triceps may be everything to the star performer at weight-lifting, but much more than brute strength and abnormal muscles would be required to keep pace with a flyer like Jacquelin or Stocks or Chase. Knack means a good deal in speed cycling, and deficient in this the weight-lifting champion would have no possible chance. Bearing on this selfsame "knack," let me record a little incident I witnessed not so many months ago. Mr. Launceston Elliott will be remembered as the English representative who acquitted himself so famously in the weight-lifting contests at Athens last year. When he first came out as an amateur strong man in, I think, 1892, he was but a mere stripling—a sleader, fair-haired youth who showed but little promise of great things. Since then he has developed marvellously, and to-day stands as one of the most muscular and symmetrically-built athletes I have ever set eyes on. Of his latest achievements with weights I may speak in a future letter. Here I want to speak of "knack" particularly.

A LITTLE SURPRISE.

It was a varied company, and to create a little diversion someone introduced a cork-kicing contest. To the uninitiated I may explain that competitors have to toe a line, the cork being placed on the floor some few feet in front of the kicker. Retaining the balance on one leg, the competitor stretches out the other to its utmost limit, knocks over the cork, and brings both feet together without crossing the line. Mr. Elliott was not new to the game; he had won his spurs at this whilst sailing along the Mediterranean last summer. Standing a good three inches taller than anyone else in our little competition the prize appeared certain for him. But with all his length of limb and superb muscle he had to acknowledge a superior at the game—and that none other than Eugene Stratton, that splendid all round music-hall artiste. Readers will not find this cork test in Cassell's "Book of Games," nor any other that I know of, but if anyone wants to find out the value of "knack" they might apply many worse tests. Our weight-lifting hero was certainly very much surprised, he having already acquired the peculiar pose and movements for the successful accomplishment of the feat.

A NOTABLE "MEETING."

Just to vary the topics of the day a little I should like to refer to the story of the famous "meeting" between the illustrious nobleman, Lord George Bentinck, and "Squire," Osbaldeston, as quoted by Mr. William Day in his "Reminiscence of the Turf." The well-known trainer does not appear to have been too slavish in his admiration for Lord George,and tells many tales with a bluff heartiness and candour that lends added zest. This is his story of the "meeting": "On one occasion, it may be remembered, Lord George accused Mr. George Osbaldeston, of all people in the world, of swindling, and immediately received a challenge which he was obliged to accept." Mr. Day then has recourse to a journal of the time, giving a supplementary version afterwards. "We alluded, in the early part of our sketch, to Lord George's detestation of duelling. Nevertheless, he was once obliged to go out, and his opponent was none other than the redoubtable Squire Osbaldeston. The quarrel originated in a betting transaction between the parties at Heaton Park. At New market Craven Meeting, Mr. Osbaldeston, riding up to Lord George Bentinck, said: 'Lord George, I want £400, won of you at Heaton Park.' To this the reply was: 'You want £400 that you swindled me out of at Heaton Park' Such a rejoinder hardly admitted of an apology, and after the usual preliminary arrangements they met to fight a duel. It fell to Lord George's lot to fire first. His pistol missed fire, whereupon, without any appearance of excitement, he said to his adversary: 'Now, Squire, it is two to one in your favour.' 'Is it?' said his opponent. 'Why, then, the bet's off,' and discharged the contents of his pistol in the air." Mr. Day thinks the unpleasant affair originated not at Heaton Park, but at Croxton Park, when the Squire was beaten on one of his own horses on the first day, and riding the same horse on the next day won, when he had taken £400 to £100 that he would do so. The author of these interesting reminiscences very plainly shows on which side his sympathy lay, for he goes on to remark: "I am sure that no one who ever knew the Squire will imagine for a moment that he was capable of doing anything approaching an ungentlemanly action. That he was in the habit of doing foolish ones I admit, and was oftener swindled, and in a variety of ways, than most men, and, indeed, lost a fortune through the duplicity of others. But he remained to the last, though poor, an upright, straightforward, honest English gentlemen, and would never have asked Lord George, or anyone else, for anything that he did not know he was fairly entitled to receive." Such is the tribute paid to "the Squire" by Mr. Day, and though there may be few amongst us who can testify to its truthfulness and candour in these days, it should find a responsive echo in the breasts of all who remember the fine old "honest English gentleman."

TURF NOMENCLATURE.

Some little time ago attention was drawn to the many extraordinary names selected for our racing thoroughbreds, the length of which, perhaps, formed the chief peculiarity. A glance through the sporting periodicals of the day will be sufficient to show, I think, how vastly the naming of our race-horses has improved. The absence of "Johnny come tickle me" and all such like names must be welcome to all who have any admiration for euphony. Lord George Bentinck had quaint ideas on this subject, as the following titles given to his horses will show: Black Gentleman, Coal Black Rose, Devil to Pay, Put on the Pot says Greedy Gut, Devil-me-Care, Nightcap, Such a Getting-up Stairs, Here I go with my Eye Out, Stop awhile says Slow, To Bed To Bed says Sleepy-head, and All Round my Hat. These cannot compare with the names of the public favourities of the last 25 years or so, for who can recall the names of Favonius, Corisande, King of the Forest, Albert Victor, Cremorne, Queen's Messenger, Marie Stuart, Agility, Apology, George Frederick, Indian Ocean, and heaps of others without some little thrill. Corrie Roy, Sterling, Mortimer, Lowland Chief, Cantineire, Wheel of Fortune, Jannette, Blink Bonny, Silvio, all have a certain sweetness of sound to awaken pleasant memories. But once awakened when is one to stay. One name I certainly must mention here amongst old favourities and that is Prince Charlie. With what eagerness his achievements were wont to be followed when at his best, and who shall ever forget the famous duels he engaged in, roarer though he may have been. There may not be a deal in a name, after all, but a pretty name should be just as readily fixed upon as some of the horrid ones we occasionally find now-a-days. We, at any rate, have something better than Put on the Pot says Greedy Gut. Baron Rothschild never hit upon a happier name than when he turned the Zephyr colt into Favonius, which poor Tom French at once rode to victory in the Derby of 1870.

A FATAL ASSAULT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, APRIL 11.

NEARLY the whole of the last week the Sessions Court was engaged in trying a murder case, in which twenty-two prisoners were arraigned on the various charges under sections 302, 304, 325, and 324 of the Indian Penal Code. The case was tried by Mr. T. D. Fry, the Sessions Judge, and a jury, when Mr. Govindrao A. Patil appeared for the Crown, and the accused Nos. 1 and 12 were represented by Mr. H. B. Gandevia, pleader; and the rest by Mr. L. M. Wadia, barrister-at-law; and Mr. Navalshanker Sukhia, LL.B.

From the evidence for the prosecution it appeared that the accused belonged to the caste[of] Thakarda Kolis, who owned land in the village of Gungata, in the taluka of Viramgaum, over which they had been fighting for a long time. In the village of Gungala there were two parties in respect of the division of the land, it being a talukdari village. Hence the party of Bhimaji Dosaji, the complainant in the case, was called Madhuji's party, and those of the accused Januji's. The curious feature of the case was that Kanthadji Igaji, accused No. 1, and Bhimaji Rataji, No. 12, belonged to the complainant's party, but that No. 1 was gained over by the opposite party on a promise of recovering his share of the land of which he was deprived by Bhimaji and others. The story of the prosecution was that on the 20th of November last, at 4 p.m., all the accused, to the number of twenty-two, armed with swords and sticks, made an attack upon Bhimaji, who was sitting in the shop of one Anatha Dipchand, a Bania, for the purpose of having his accounts settled with Sada Bhabhi, since dead. In the course of the assault, Bhimaji with three otherswas wounded,one of whom, Sadaji Dosaji, died seven days after from the effects of a wound that was inflicted on his chest by accused No. 7, Dhiraji Amiji, as alleged by the prosecution. Immediately after this occurrence, accused No. 1 surrendered himself to the jamadar of the village with his sword. He was sent to the chief constable at Viramgaum, where he made a clean breast of his guilt before the Third Class Magistrate the next day. There Kanthadji, the accused, confessed that he and his family were driven away from the village by Bohmaji and his party, his grain and fire deprived of at their instigation by the village people, and thus he was put out of caste; that thus driven to desperation he committed the deed. Before Mr. Carvalho, the Committing Magistrate, he changed his story a little, though bearing the brunt of offences upon himself only. In his qualified confession he said that he entered the village on the 20th of November, when he was taunted by Bhimaji, who called him an outcaste, and who tried to rob him of his giras-book and to cut off his nose, whereupon he flourished his sword in order to save himself, and while thus flourishing it, the four persons with Bhimaji got wounded.

After the close of the prosecution, the pleader for Nos. 1 and 12 briefly addressed the court, and at the same time he threw the case of No. 1 on the mercy of the jury, pointing out that, while being reduced to such straits, he lived in utter grief, despair, and desperation.

The learned judge, in a very able summing up, explained the law and the facts of the whole case to the jury. In the course of his long address the judge directed the jury to return a verdict under section 304, that of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, if they thought fit, looking to the circumstance that the deceased Sadaji died seven days after, and there may, therefore, have beenno intention to kill anybody.

The jury, after retiring for five minutes, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against accused No. 1 under section 304 and the rest of the charges, while the other accused were held not guilty on all the counts.

The learned jury, agreeing with the verdict, passed a sentence of 14 years' rigorous imprisonment on accused No. 1, while the rest of the accused were all discharged.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR FOR MAHABLESHWAR.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, accompanied by Surgeon-Major H. Martin, Medical Officer, left Bombay for Poona, yesterday afternoon, *en route* to Mahableshwar, by the two o'clock ordinary passenger train. Although the departure was announced to be a private one, a few officials, and about one hundred Mahomedan gentlemen, representing various sections of their community, had assembled on the platform to see the Governor off. Silver trays and baskets of flower wreaths and bonquets were seen here and there on the platform, which for the time being presented an animated appearance. The several sections of the Mahomemedan community represented at the station were: the Khoja, the Cutchee Memon, Khatree Memon, the Halai Memon, and the Kolsa Moballa. A few Hindu gentlemen, representing the fruit merchants of the Arthur Crawford markets, were also present to do honour to his Excellency. Amongst those present were: Brigadier-General Gatacre, D.S.O., C.B., Commanding the Bombay District, and Chairman of the Plague Committee; Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.I.E. I.C.S., Collector of Customs and Land Revenue; Major C. J. Blomfield, Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District; Mr. George Cotton, Sheriff of Bombay; Mr. S. Rebsch, Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Under-Secretary to Government; Mr. Playford Reynolds, Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency; Mr. W. C. Hughes, Cnairman, Bombay Port Trust; Captain Heneage, A.-D.-C. to the Governor; Dr. Cowasji Hormusji; Major Samuel Comfort, Consul for United States of America; Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, Superintendent, Criminal Investigation Department; Messrs. Haji Oomer Jamal, Rahimatulla Khairaz, Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Dadabhay Nuserwanji Kerawala; Haji Abdul Satar Haji Saub, Shivji Nathoo, Kamadia, Ismail Cassum, Jan Mahomed Hunsraj, Haji Cassum Ludha, Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel, Dhondiba Hanmantraya, Haji Ismail Osoman, Haji Cassum Joosub, Haji Ebrahim Haji Soomar Patel, and several others. A few Mahomedan gentlemen of Poona also attended. A few minutes before 2 o'clock, his Excellency, in company of Dr. Martin, arrived at the station, and was most cordially received by those present. The gentlemen representing the various sections were introduced to his Excellency, and the floral decoration and presentations then commenced. Each section had its garland and bouquet, and Mr. Oomer Jamal commenced decorating the Governor on behalf of the various sections. For a time his Excellency held the bouquets in his own hands, but as they commenced to multiply, Lord Sandhurst was obliged to obtain the assistance of his A.-D.-C. The garlands were so numerous that his neck was completely covered with them. His Excellency shook hands with all present, and inquired of the Sirdar about Mr. Vincent, who was unable to attend as he had to perform important duty at the Police Office. The Governor also inquired about Khan Bahadur Haji Cassum Mitha, and was sorry to learn that he was unwell. General Gatacre was also profusely decorated. His Excellency got into the special saloon attached to the train, which started amidst the ringing cheers of those present. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the departure.

FIRE AT ARGYLE ROAD.

LAST night a large fire broke out in Borada Street, Argyle Road, resulting in the total destruction of two godowns, containing jute, gallnuts, mattings, &c., the property of Heerji Govindji, a Lahanna merchant. The fire was first discovered at about 11 o'clock in one of the two godowns by a watchman who gave the alarm. The divisional police Inspector, Mr. Wilson, who resides about the locality, ran up to the spot and telephonic messages were despatched to all the fire-brigade stations. The Babulla Tank steamer arrived on the spot, followed by all the other Municipal engines, and they commenced playing on the burning godown with a copious supply of water available from the main. The fire had secured a firm hold over the godown in which it first broke out, and notwithstanding the unflagging energy of the fire-brigade to confine the flames to that building it soon extended to the neighbouring ground, floor godown, which was also completely gutted. The fire brigade men under the able direction of Mr. Nichol, worked with commendable zeal and brought the fire under their control shortly after 1 o'clock. A body of blue-jackets belonging to the man-of-war lying in the harbour, arrived shortly after midnight with their pickaxes and other implements, but their services were not brought into requisition, as the fire-brigade had already brought the flames under their control. The origin of the outbreak has not been ascertained. The damage is very considarable. Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, was on the spot.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE mortality from plague during the week ending April 9, in the various cities and districts of the Presidency, was as under:—

Districts.	Imported. Cases	Imported. D'ths.	Indigenous. Cases.	Indigenous. D'ths.
Bombay City	...	...	445	368
Karachi City	..	...	189	161
Poona City	...	...	282	176
Ahmedabad	...	1	1	1
Broach	1	1	...	...
Surat	6	6	310	[220
Thana	20	10	375	322
Ahmednagar	3	2	...	...
Nassik	3	...	...	...
Poona	24	25	1	...
Satara	5	5	1	1
Kolaba	5	3	176	155
Ratnagiri	3	4	6	3
Baroda	1	1	51	39
Kathiawar	4	2	15	13
Cutch	3	2	18	12
Palanpur	...	...	23	19
Karachi District	15	10	5	4
Hyderabad	6	6	85	50
Shikarpur	8	7	107	61
Upper Sind Frontier	1	1	...	...
Total	...	103	...	1,763

Total deaths for the week	1,866
Previous record	18,361
Total mortality to date	20,227

During the week no cases or deaths occurred in the districts or territories of Kaira, Khandeish, Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, Kolhapur, Mahi Kantha, Savantwadi, and Thar and Parkar. There was one case but no death among Europeans during the period. The highest mortality at any place outside the three chief towns was at Bulsar, where 121 deaths occurred.

THE FAMINE.

SCARCITY IN SATARA.

MR. D. N. GADGIL writes from Masur Taluka, Karhad District, Satara:—There is much scarcity here. The prices are high. Rice 5 1-4 sh., Jonthala 6 sh., pulse (grain) 4½ sh., and gram (raw) 5 3-4 sh. Vegetables can be scarcely had. These prices are nearly double of what they were last year. Many persons have left for *Takari* to work on relief-works. Mr. Clements, Assistant Collector, who was here for some days, visited the village school yesterday. There are 230 boys and 70 girls on the rolls. Mr. Clements was pleased very much to hear the girls read in Marathi (both Balbodh and Modi). Mr. Dixit, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, on his tour, examined the school lately. *The ceremony of prize-distribution will soon take place. There is need for an English teacher in the school. There was a good shower of rain to-day at 2 p.m. The sky is cloudy, and it is* thundering. We hope that there will be much rain at night.

THE Mahsud Waziris, who have been well-behaved for a long time past, have recently shown that they have not yet abandoned their lawless habits. On March 21st a raiding party fired on two sowars close to the Datta Khel camp, killing one man. On March 24th a small escort party between Jandola and Tonk were also waylaid, one horse being shot.

REMARKABLE STORY FROM BHAWALPORE.

AN EUROPEAN BEGUM.

THE Lahore "Tribune" is responsible for the following story:—It is not often that the British Government interferes in dispute between Indian princes and private persons, but the circumstances connected with the case of the European Begum of Bhawalpore are of so exceptional a character that the British Government at length felt itself compelled to appoint a special tribunal, presided over by a judicial officer, to try her case against His Highness the Nawab of Bhawalpore.

This lady, it will be recollected, returned to Lahore from Bhawalpore in the early summer of 1895, complaining of the theft of her deed of dowerfor five lakhs, and of the wrongful deprivation of her jewels and clothes. Some months were spent in vain endeavours to obtain her rights from the Nawab by amicable means, but eventually she decided to place her case in the hands of counsel, and the services of Mr. H. Beechy, barrister-at-law, were retained for her. Her case was fully represented to the Viceroy, and it is understood the Secretary of State for India was also moved in the matter, and that it is with his approval that the Viceroy authorized the enquiry into the questions involved in the case by the special tribunal. This was the only reasonable course open to Government.

Mr. J. G. M. Rennie, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Multan, was deputed to preside over the Court and to hold the trial, and he began his enquiry on March 2nd at Lahore in the Court-house of the Commissioner. From the circumstances that inquiry was a political one, and therefore not open to the public the facts relating to the case which have come to our notice, are somewhat incomplete, and we are therefore compelled at present to give no more than a brief statement of the Begum's case.

This lady, who is an Englishwoman by birth, was in December, 1894, staying at Lahore during the pendency of a petition for divorce filed against her in the Chief Court by her first husband, one of the Skinner family of Delhi. She was young and considered exceedingly attractive. The news soon reached His Highness the Nawab of Bhawalpore, who, emulating the example set by another Indian prince, was looking out for an English lady for a wife. Negotiations with a view to matrimony were immediately opened by the Nawab through two trusted and confidential servants of his, viz., Seth Adamji and Moulvi Rahim Buksh his private secretary. Mrs. Skinner, as she then was, was induced to go down to Bhawalpore, where the marriage was discussed, and eventually agreed upon. But the hearing in the divorce case had not yet arrived, so her defence was withdrawn, and a decree nisi was passed. The Nawab is also alleged to have represented to her that the British Government had signified its approval of the marriage. Within a week of the decree, the Nawab and Mrs. Skinner, the latter having, meanwhile, been converted to Mahomedanism, were privately but regularly married according to Mahomedan rites by Moulvi Rahim Buksh, the private secretary above referred to. But the Begum imposed certain conditions before marrying the Nawab. She, it is stated, stipulated that she should be allowed to live in a house separate from the other begums in European style, and that she should be paid a dower of five lakhs of rupees. It is this instrument of dower which the Nawab now denies having executed, that has been the chief source of the troubles.

The Nawab, we are told, was from the commencement simply infatuated with the begum. Johnston and Hoffman, photographers of Calcutta, were ordered to come up to Bhawalpore to take photographs of her,and this in the end cost two lakhs of rupees! All these are still with the Nawab. She was given costly presents of jewels and dresses, which were ordered out from Paris, and she frequently appeared at State functions as her Highness the Begum of Bhawalpore.

The begum became seriously ill in July following her marriage with the Nawab, and Dr. Bielby was telegraphed to come and attend her. While there Dr. Bielby was shown, it is alleged, the deed of dower for five lakhs on two occasions as the begum wished that in the event of her dying the money should go to her child.

The begum recovered,but gradually the ascendency she possessed over the Nawab grew irksome to him. How to get rid of her was the question now. She possessed her deed of dower, and it was a powerful weapon in her hands. So according to her allegation it was arranged to rob her of it. Nazir Ahmed, a khitmatgar of the begum, whom she had taken from Lahore with her to Bhawalpore, was bribed, and the document was stolen. After committing the theft he asked for leave to go to Lahore for a few days, and leave was given. While at Lahore he cashed a note for Rs. 1 000 with a banker, to whom it has been traced, and spent the money freely enough to excite the suspicion of a fellow servant, Sultan, who was at the time at Lahore. The latter telegraphed to the begum his suspicions and suggested her examining her jewel-box, which she did but found nothing missing. Two days after Sultan returned to Bhawalpore, and then suggested to the begum the possibility of her deed of dower having been stolen. She then looked amongst her papers and found it gone. She thereupon wrote to the Nawab, asking him to come and see her as she had important business to discuss with him. He came and was told by the begun that her deed of dower had been stolen by Nazir Ahmed, for whose arrest he should give a warrant. To this the Nawab merely replied that he could not issue one as Nazir Ahmed was in British territory, and he immediately after left without a consoling word, and has never seen her since. The next fortnight was consumed in bickerings between the Begum and the Nawab's officials, who now used to come and see her with a view to dissuading her from leaving Bhawalpore, as shethreatened to do if another deed were not given. At the same time the guard at her house was doubled, and a vigilant watch was maintained on all her movements, and ingress into and egress from her compound was refused except to approved persons. Reports of the Nawab's design to imprison her in the zenana of the palace were indirectly conveyed to her, and she grew so alarmed that she became ill. Unsuccessful in obtaining another deed, she finally decided upon leaving Bhawalpore, and sent word to this effect. In reply she was told she must deliver up her jewels and clothes, and a party of the Nawab's men went to her to enforce the demand. She was informed, it is alleged, that if she did not comply, she would be confined in the zenana, and, thinking it to be the more prudent course under these circumstances, she delivered them up. She was next compelled to write two letters to the Nawab giving up all claims, and the party, having obtained them, informed her she was free to go.

This is the story unfolded by the begum, but it is not yet complete. Nazir Ahmed had after the theft found his way to his home at Amroha, in the Moradabad District, where he had been staying for some months after the begum's return to Lahore. It is said he contemplated returning to Bahawalpore, and was actually on his way there, when he was met at Moradabad station by a darogha from Bhawalpore, who took him back, proposing that they should both return to Bhawalpore in a day or two. The same night Nazir Ahmed died of symptom similar to cholera, and the next morning was buried. Yusuf, brother his brother, Majid Ahmed, who also had been in the begum's service, was employed by the Nawab, and is at the present moment in the State. The sudden death of the man has given rise to suspicion of foul play, but we do not know if the Government has done anything to clear the mystery.

The Commission concluded its sittings by March 20th, and Mr. Rennie has sent in his report to Government.

RELIGIOUS ANIMOSITIES AT LAHORE.

A telegram dated *Firday*, At a hundred Hindus and Mahomedants met on Thursday evening at the house of Nawab Fateh Ali Khan, to consider what steps to take in order to carry out the advice given by the Deputy Commissioner in connection with the racial ill feeling excited by his death of Pundit Leks Ram. It was resolved that Hindus and Mahomedans should persuade their respective communities to let bygones, and that every endeavour should be made, to restore friendly relations as of old. It was also resolved that both Hindus and Mahomedans should see that their communities resume mutual business relations, and with a view to this, shop, fruit-stall or sweet hawking business started since the 1st March should be closed, and persons who had advanced money to enable these new shops to open should take and the Anjumanat Sabhas or individuals who had persuaded Hindus and Mahomedans to stop business and other relations with each other should withdraw the prohibition. It was further resolved to establish a standing committee of members of both communities to which all points arising from carrying out the foregoing resolutions and other matters in dispute not connected with them be referred for settlement. The committee consists of about 50 members. It was resolved that the editors and proprietors of the native papers be asked to join the standing committee and further its aims and objects in every possible way.—The Lowarepeper on this writes:—We are glad to note that the advice given by Mr. Meredith to the leading Hindu and Mohammadan citizens to bear good fruit. About a hundred or so Hindus and Muhammadans, *representing the several sections of the two communities met on Thursday evening at the house of Nawab Fateh Ali Kaan. Kazilbash to consider what steps to* take in order to carry out the advice given by the Deputy Commissioner. Raja Harbant Singh and Nawab Fateh Ali Khan were voted to the chair, and Rai Bahadur Gopal Dass and Sheikh Khuda Bakhsh Khan Bahadur were appointed secretaries to the meeting. It was thought that a formal resolution on the subject might be taken by vernacular journlists in the light of an interference with their work. But it was resolved that editors and proprietors of these papers should beked to join the standing committee and further its aims and objects in every possible way. We trust that these resolutions will be carried out as thoroughly as they were passed unanimously.

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Sunday give the following results:—

	Deaths from all Causes.		Attacks.	Deaths.
WARD A	4	Upper Colaba	0	1
		Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	0
		Fort, Southern	0	0
		Fort, Northern	1	1
		Esplanade	0	0
WARD B	37	Mandvi	14	3
		Chukla	1	1
		Oomarkhadi	3	0
		Dongri	2	1
WARD C	20	Market	2	1
		Dhobi Talao	1	1
		Fanaswady	2	0
		Bhuleshwar	1	0
		Khara Talao	1	0
		Kumbharwada	4	2
WARD D	9	Khetwady	0	0
		Girgaum	0	0
		Chowpatty	0	0
		Walkeshwar	1	0
		Mahalakshmi	4	0
WARD E	34	Mazagon	0	1
		Tarwady	0	0
		Second Nagpada	0	0
		Kamatipura	5	3
		Tardeo	0	0
		Byculla	5	0
		First Nagpada	2	0
WARD F	11	Parel	0	1
		Sewri	0	1
		Sion	2	1
WARD G	8	Mahim	3	3
		Worli	6	1
	1	Water Division	0	0
	1	Non-Resident & Unknown	0	0
HOSPITALS.	39	Grant Road		5
		Warl Bunder		3
		Jain		2
		Dharavi Plague		1
		Arthur Road		3
		Adamjee Peerbhoy		1
		Hindu Fever		5
		Sion Road		1
		Custom Road		2
		Khoja		3
		Churney Road		1
		Dariasthan		2

Hajee Mahomed, Hajee Abba Ismael, Hajee Abdool Sutar, Hajee Oomer Hajee, Mukee Hajee Aboobuker, Hajee Peer Mahomed Allarukia, Hajee Ismael Allana, Hajee Mahomed, Haji Esmael, Hajee Jackaria Hajee Ahmed Hajee Saboo Sidick and others, the idea was realized, and we were soon able to raise subscriptions and to find out suitable sites. We requested General Gatacre's Committee who readily responded to our invitation and inspected and approved of the site selected by us for the hospital and segregation camp respectively. This building which is now equipped as a plague hospital, was used as a jamatkhana or dining hall for holding dinner parties for feeding the poor. About 300 of these are being fed daily at the expense of the late lamented philanthropist, Mr. Kumoo Sulleman. We proceeded with the appointment of the staff for and equipment of the hospital with the necessary requirements to the best of our abilities. The ground-floor of this building is utilised for accommodating the close relatives of the patients who wish to stay on the premises, and they are supplied with food if necessary. The first floor, as your Excellency will please observe, is divided into separate wards for males, females, and children, and a part of it is reserved for a dispensary, cook-room, &c. This room which your Excellency has made propitious this morning is reserved as a convalescent ward, and will be the recipient of one convalescent patient to-day. The hospital was declared open on the 29th of March last. Since then there have been eight admissions. Except for the moribund cases that were brought, and which proved fatal within six hours from admission, we have every reason to be satisfied with the result achieved till now. There are now under treatment four patients and all of them are progressing favourably. Dr. (Mrs.) Pechey Phipson has been since the opening of the hospital taking great pains for the female patients. Such patients who desire to undergo Unani treatment are attended by Hakim Syed Mahomed Kadree, who has successfully treated a large number of plague cases. Other patients are treated by Dr. V. K. Parniker, medical officer in charge, and Dr. De Silva, honorary physician. My Lord allow me to bring to your Excellency's notice the voluntary, disinterested, and grateful services rendered by Dr. Pechey Phipson and Hakim Syed Mahomed Kadree in such a critical time to the suffering poor of our community, and our deep sense of gratitude cannot be too well expressed. The site approved for the segregation camp is the building known as the Musafferkhana, at Frere Road. The trustees of the estate of the late Mr. Kummoo Sulleman have kindly placed it a our disposal. We cannot pass this opportunity without alluding to the varied munificent gifts of the late Mr. Kummoo Sulleman, who was an ornament to the community and whose name shall ever remain enshrined in our hearts. We hope many other rich members of our community shall follow his noble example and do their duty towards their brethren and towards God. Your Lordship will, we hope, carry happy recollection that we in our humble way have not hampered the good work being done by the Plague Committee, and that we are not open to any insinuations that the Sunni Musulmans as a class are against the adoption of necessary sanitary measures. We are happy to bring to your Excellency's notice that a number of hospitals have been voluntarily opened by the leaders of the different sects of our loyal Sunni Musalmans, and a large number of Sunni gentlemen are zealously assisting the gallant General to stamp out the plague. And all sensible Sunnis are aiding this good cause to the best of their abilities. This would, we hope, convince your Lordship that Sunnis are not in the least against the adoption of the necessary sanitary measures, and that the agitation conducted under their name must be kept up by some designing persons. We take this opportunity of expressing our heartfelt thanks to Brigadier-General Gatacre, whose good work will be remembered for years to come for his carrying out of necessary measures without in any way interfering with our sacred purdah system. Once more thanking your Excellency and others present for the trouble taken in paying a visit to this hospital at the sacrifice of your valuable time, I beg to resume my seat.

His Excellency the Governor expressed his satisfaction at the arrangement of the hospital, and said that he would be much pleased to watch keenly its interest. With the distribution of bouquets the assembly dispersed.

THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

Major Cahusac in the official report to the Secretary to Government, dated 11th April, says :—The Committee, accompanied by Dr. Weir went first to Parel on Sunday where they were met by Surgeon Captain Jennings and thence drove to Sion Hospital where there were seven patients, and from there they proceeded to the examining station at Sion Causeway. No cases have yet been detected here. At Dharavi there were fourteen patients, and as there was only one nurse, the managers were advised to procure at least two more. It was also pointed out to the managers that to allow the patients to eat whatever their relations brought them was very dangerous and might prove fatal in some cases. At Mahim where there were 33 patients and at Worli where there were 9 patients everything was found very satisfactory. The Committee returned home from this point.

Mr. Rahimtulla Khairaj, the well known Khoja merchant and contractor has sent ten cases of carbolic soap weighing 650 lbs. to General Gatacre, the President of the Plague Committee for washing and disinfecting the clothes of the plague-stricken people. This soap along with a variety of other soaps for toilet and washing is manufactured by Messrs. M. Hassum & Co., at the Belvedere Soap Works Mazgaon. General Gatacre has accepted the gift with thanks.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Sunday the number of persons leaving or coming into Bombay, otherwise than by rail, was as follows:—Arrivals by sea, 3,039; and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways, 1,703,—making a total of 4,732 persons. Departures by sea, 1,581; by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways, 1,585,—making a total of 3,166 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures 1,566.

From 6 a.m. on Sunday to 6 a.m. yesterday, the figures are as under :—Arrivals by sea, 2,323; and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways, 2,979,—making a total of 4,302. Departures by sea, 777; and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways, 1,707,—making a total of 2,484. Excess of arrivals over departures, 1,814 persons.

THE INSPECTION OF PERSONS RETURNING BY SEA.

A notification issued last night says :—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules under Act III of 1897, and to publish them for general information :—

1. The Bombay Plague Committee is hereby authorized to appoint persons as Plague authorities.

2. Such Plague authorities are hereby empowered to medically inspect persons coming to Bombay Island by sea by vessels, including native craft, which have touched at any port in India between Bhatkal and a line ten miles north of Karachi, and to detain or send for detention to such hospitals or other places as may be appointed by the Bombay Plague Committee for the purpose any persons whom they find or suspect to be suffering from plague.

3. The Master of every vessel, including bugalows and every kind of native craft, arriving at the Port of Bombay from or having had communication with any place on the West Coast of India between Bhatkal and a line ten miles north of Karachi on board of which there is or has been during the voyage from which she is arriving or has last arrived, either among the passengers or crew, any case or suspicious case of bubonic plague or if one or more deaths from any cause whatever shall have occurred on board on the said voyage shall report the same at the earliest possible moment by signal to the Health Officer of the Port or through the Pilot or Water Police.

4. If the vessel is coming into port, the Master shall report such cases to the Pilot or other boarding officers at the earliest possible opportunity, or if she be not boarded, or is already at anchor within port limits shall hoist a signal, which shall be during the day the flag R of the Commercial Code at the main, and during the night at the same place three lights, namely, red, white and red, and shall also verbally by an officer, or in writing, inform the officer in charge of the Harbour Police. It shall be the duty of the Pilot or other officers to whom such report under Rule 1 is made to communicate the same without delay to the Health Officer of the Port.

5. Pending the arrival of the Health Officer of the Port the Master shall anchor in the stream, and shall not permit the departure or landing of any of his crew or passengers until permitted to do so by the Health Officer of the Port.

6. The Masters of Vessels to which Rule 3 is applicable and the Masters of all vessels arriving from the ports or places inside the limits prescribed in Rule 3, shall only permit the disembarkation of their crews and passengers between the hour of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. and at such landers or places as may be directed by the Health Officer of the Port.

QUARANTINE AT MAHABLESHWAR.

Government orders have exempted numerous classes of people from detention at the Segregation Camp organised by Surgeon-Major Monks. The wisdom of sweeping exemptions in such a matter is very doubtful. A few days since a woman who had passed the medical examination at Wai and two other villages, was detained and sent to the segregation camp, although she appeared to be quite well. *The next day, symptoms of plague were developed,* and death followed in ninety hours. The intention of this victim was to go to a house in the bazaar where twenty-five of her friends and relations were living. If the intention had been carried out, there is a strong probability that a considerable number of the occupants of the house would have been infected. So far this is the only undoubted case of plague in Mahableshwar.

VISITING MAHIM VILLAGE.

Yesterday morning Dr. Jennings and Professor O. V. Muller, accompanied by Drs. Wilkinson, Dadiburjor and de Monte, Superintendents Hack and Ellis, Inspector Cunningham, and Justices, Veterinary Major Mills, Vety. Lieutenant Baldrey, Messrs. Vassonji Khimji, Bottliwalla, Marshall and Pestonji proceeded to Mahim Village. As it was known that some Mahomedan purdah Nashin were in the Village, Nurse Gray went with the party. Three hundred houses were searched in the Mahim Bazaar. One man who had apparently recently died of plague, was found in a house, the friends preparing for the funeral. No other case was discovered, though the village was very thoroughly searched. The conclusion was that all the cases so far in the village of Mahim are in the hospital where yesterday morning the patients numbered 35. On the other hand while the party was proceeding to Mahim, many funerals from Dharavi were met on the way to the burning ground. That village, in proportion to its size is still badly affected.

DHARAVI PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

Dr. Rajabally V. Patel writes :—This hospital was started on the 5th Inst., from a fund collected at a meeting, the several leading members of the Dharavi Tanneries. One nurse, five hamals, two ayahs, and one peon have been engaged for this hospital. As to the medical staff, Dr. Ismail Janmahomed has kindly consented to work as an honorary consulting physician, notwithstanding his very valuable time and Dr. Rajabally Visram Patel has been appointed the medical officer in charge of the hospital. The work and management have been carried on satisfactorily. There have been 22 admissions, out of which one is cured and discharged on request, four died, and four are convalescents.

KHOJA HOSPITALS.

There are two Khoja plague hospitals. One Connaught Road Khoja Hospital and the second Sanaan poora Khoja Hospital. During the week there was no new admission and no death in the first hospital, and 10 admissions and 6 deaths in the latter.

ADAMJI PEERBHOY PLAGUE HOSPITAL QUEEN'S ROAD.

The daily report of the Adamji Peerbhoy Plague Hospital (of the 11th instant) show :—Admitted, 1; died, 2; and remaining under treatment, 13—twelve being males and one female.

The daily report of the Adamji Peerbhoy Plague Hospital (of the 12th instant) shows :—Admitted, 3; died, 1; and remaining under treatment, 15—fourteen being males and one female.

The following are the names of those discharged cured from the hospital, together with their ages, residences, and the number of days under treatment :—Noorbhai Adamji, 30, Islampura, 22 days; Hyatbai, 20, Koliwada, Sattan, 10 days; Rookhaiyahoo, 14, Bhendy Bazaar, 6 days.

The following remarks are made by Mr. Kaikhusroo Kabraji in the visitor's book at the above hospital on Sunday :—

"I was much gratified by my visit to the Adamji Peerbhoy Plague Hospital this afternoon. The situation of the place is delightful, in fact no better place could be had for an institution of this sort. The arrangements for the comport of the unfortunate patients and of their relatives and friends are perfect and as regards the medical treatment, not think there is anything left to be desired. Dr. Misri and the lady-doctor and nurses are doing all in their power to add to the usefulness of the institution and the liberal founder of it, Mr. Adamji, has earned the blessings of all in his community for this noble benefaction which he has so nobly endowed."

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 7 a.m., 9th April, to 7 a m., 10th April, eight have been admitted; two died, four convalescent, and thirty remain in under treatment.

From 7 a.m., 11th April, to 7 a.m., 12th April, two have been admitted; three died, one convalescent, one discharged cured, and twenty-eight remaining under treatment.

THE CUTCHEE MEMON PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

Return for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock, yesterday morning :—Admission, 1; and remaining under treatment, 4.

PARSEE PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sum previously subscribed	22,355	8	6
Mr. P. T. C.	5	0	0
Mr. C. Kh. J., through Dr. Bahadurjee	5	0	0
Hony. Secy. Parsee Anjuman Hyderabad, through Dr. Bahadurjee	31	4	0
In memory of the late Dr. J. B. Unwalla by his friends, through Dr. Bahadurjee...	13	0	0
Mr. M. D. Dadyseth, through Dr. Bahadurjee ..	51	0	0
The Parsees of Bhavnagar, through Dr. Bhadurjee.	526	8	0
Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Bhurucha monthly donation through Dr. Bahadurjee	500	0	0
A Parsee Lady	5	0	0
In memory of Bai Soonabai Shapurjee Nowrojee Guzdur, Lanowli	25	0	0
Mr. Framjee Muncherjee Columbawalla through Mr. Muncherjee Gora	29	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Manockjee Dossabhoy Wadia in memory of their daughter Balai...	11	0	0
Bundekhola	3	0	0
Bai Motibai Pohochajee Pohocha in memory of her brother Dorabjee...	15	0	0
Bai Dhunbaiji Runtonee Jussawala	10	0	0
Bai Dhunbaiji H. Avasia in memory of her father Bejonjee Muncherjee Chilla	10	0	0
In memory of her mother Dhunbaiji by her daughter, through "Jam-e-Jamshed"	10	0	0
A Zoroastrian Lady in memory of her father, Khandala through "Jam-e-Jamshed"	5	0	0
Messrs. Sorabjee and Cawasjee Dadabhoy Dubash rent of the Hospital for March	275	0	0
Bai Shirinbai Hosrjeebhoy Allibless in memory of her relation Bai Buchoobai	25	0	0
Mr. Ardeshir Burjorjee in memory of his sister Bai Dinbai Muncherjee Mistri, through Jam-e-Jamshed	10	0	0
Mr. Bomanjee Eduljee Poonagur, through Dr. Bahadurjee	10	0	0
A poor Parsee from Ahmedabad, through Dr. Bahadurjee	5	0	0
Mr. Nowrojee Dadabhoy Allibless	25	0	0
Bai Goonabai in memory of her relation Bai Pirojbai Faji Cowerjee Eduljee Dinshaw in memory of her relations, through Dr. Bahadurjee	5	0	0
Mr. Nusserwanjee Cowasjee Jussawala in memory of his mother Bai Jivanai Cowasjee Jussawala, through Dr. Bahadurjee...	110	0	0
In memory of his wife Bai Dinbai by a Zoroastrian. The Treasurer, Lodge Rising sun, second donation.	5	0	0
Bai Motibai Furdoonjee Allibless in memory of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Eduljee Allibless	5	0	0
Mr. Cursetjee Hormusjee Kaka in memory of his wife Avabai	25	0	0
A patient in gratitude of his recovery	15	0	0
A Friend, through Dr. Bahadurjee...	15	0	0
Proceeds of the sale for a ring of a deceased patient Mr. R. P. S.	250	0	0
From the Hospital Charity Box	3	4	0
	212	12	3
	24,708	3	—

MAHOMEDANS AND PLAGUE MEASURES.

At a mass meeting of Mahomadans held at Calcutta on Friday, to protest against the measures of segregation being enforced all over India, under the Epidemic Diseases Act, some five thousand people were present. Hajee Nur Mahomed Zakaria addressed the meeting in a moderate speech. While giving the Government every credit for good intentions in passing the Epidemic Diseases Act, the Hajee declared that segregation was unnecessary and calculated to cause the greatest annoyance to respectable folk, especially purdah ladies.

POONA.

The City Municipal returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Saturday show the following results :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Gunj	2	0
Bhowani	2	0
Somwar	2	0
Nana	1	0
Shanwar	3	0
Budwar	2	0
Raviwar	3	0
Ganesh	4	1
Vetal	2	0
Sadaseo	1	0
Kasba	3	1
Sukerwar	2	1
Bhamburda	1	1
Basta	0	0
Ghorpade	0	0
Mangalwar	0	0
Narayan	0	0
Plague Hospitals	0	16
Total	28	20
Total to date	1710	1222

The total mortality from all causes was 32.

THE SPECIAL PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The Special Plague Hospital returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Saturday show the following results :—

Remained	221
Admitted	25
Discharged	15
Died	15
Remaining	216

Of the 25 new cases 21 were from the City, 3 from Cantonment, and 1 imported.—*Herald.*

SIND.

THE PLAGUE AT KARACHI.

KARACHI, APRIL, 10TH.

The Military Plague Committee searched Runchore and Sraw again this morning and found only one case of small-pox. The demolition of syee's huts in the Royal Artillery lines appears to have been effectual so far in suppressing the spread of the plague.

The returns for yesterday show 20 new cases and 16 deaths; and the totals to date are 3,455 and 2,874. The returns of the Civil, Bagdadi and Kallankote hospitals show 110 patients still remaining, 14 convalescents, 12 discharged cured, and 3 deaths. Since a patient escaped from the Civil Hospital guards are posted to prevent any surreptitious exits or entries. The absconded patient has never since been heard of.

All arrivals by train are placed in quarantine at Muchi Meani in sheds, where comforts, or even necessaries, are *nil*, as arrivals from infected places were ordered to be disinfected and fumigated at Malir. It is strange that further detainment should be considered necessary, especially in what was once the worst infected part of Karachi.

The Municipal funds are practically becoming exhausted.

TERRIBLE OUTBREAK IN KOLABA.

A correspondent, writing from Rewadanda, District Kolaba, says :—The dire epidemic has very seriously been prevailing at Theronda a village within only half-a-mile from here, and within but a fortnight's time, no less than 177 local cases and 173 deaths have been reported till date, since its outbreak on the 23rd March last, without there having even a single imported case. Theronda is situated on an extensive open maidan near the sea-side, inhabited by Hindus, comparatively clean, enjoys good breezes, has no Bombay-like drainage to complain of, or engross the minds of the residents, and looking to its very small population of only eight hundred people, the present death-rate is certainly very high and frightful as compared with those of other affected places, and deserves proper investigation at all events. Several families have been completely ruined, and famine-stricken people have fallen victims to the plague, which is raging there unchecked. It is really to be regretted that even at such a crisis the officers in charge of the district should not have come nearer than six miles from the head-quarters to take adequate measures to stamp out the epidemic, and that such responsible work should have been thrown on the shoulders of a petty village officer, the head constable, who is not assisted by any medical man. I was surprised to learn, on enquiry, that no temporary sheds have yet been erected there for segregating the affected persons nor any stock of disinfectant powders, &c., been supplied to the village officer. If the residents of Rewadanda had not taken prompt measures to refuse shelter to their affected friends and relatives from Theronda, that place would have become a prey to the epidemic. It is said that some four hundred years back, this place, which was then a very big city and the centre of commerce, known as *Champawati Nagar*, with a population of fourteen lakhs of people, was totally ruined by an epidemic of a like nature within the course of only a week or so. The huge and artistic old remains of that city, which is now called *Chawal*—the suppose abbreviation of *Champawati*—can help one, even now, to guess the prosperity of its former days. Most of the run-aways from this place, even in Bombay, in the part that is known to-day as *Chawalwadi*. It is said that since building the present temple of the *Golia Devi*—the supposed goddess of the plague—the epidemic disappeared, and never threatened the residents till now. Besides the various sorts of pujah undertaken here, a large number of the residents daily pray to the goddess, and they seem to be quite confident that by her blessings the threatened evil will be averted from visiting this place. Whatever causes it may be due to, it is surprising that not a single indigenous case has yet occurred at this place, in spite of its being so close to Theronda. Great credit is due to the energetic head constable, Mr. Abraham Govind Gurale, for his untiring exertions to keep out the epidemic. He has none to help him but a handful of men. A few days back, I am told, he successfully quelled a strong agitation of the inhabitants there, caused by a false rumour that the drinking water of their adjoining wells was poisoned by the plague-stricken people. Anandrao is also endeavouring to induce the panic-stricken people to vacate the village for a time, and remove to temporary sheds or huts to be erected at their expense to make the epidemic die of itself.

QUARANTINE AT DAMAUN.

A correspondent writes :—In connection with the blockade of the Damaun frontiers, will you allow me to put a few questions to the authorities concerned?

Is it not a fact that the British authorities have adopted one mode of treatment for plague-stricken in the British territories, and quite a different one in the case of the Portuguese territory of Damaun? Do they not allow healthy people from the plague-stricken Bulsar, Rander, Tarapore, and Bassein to go to Bombay and other places, while they rigorously prevent all persons from leaving Damaun? Why this difference? Does not Damaun stand at present cut off from all intercourse by land with the whole civilised world? Is it not impossible for people to receive any supplies of food, medicine, &c., from outside station as no one from Damaun can go to the railway station or the neighbouring British territory? Has not starvation commenced already in Damaun? Could not this have been avoided, can it not yet be remedied, to a great extent by allowing, under all reasonable precautions, facilities to the people in having communication with towns approachable by rail? Is it not possible to save uninfected parts of the British territory and still allow healthy persons going to and coming from Damaun to use the road to the station which lies in the British territory, if such persons submit to a strict medical examination, if they are protected with Dr. Haffkine's prophylactic, if they get their belongings disinfected, and if they pay reasonable charges for the expenses to which the British Government might be thus put? Let the authorities concerned ponder over these questions and take measures according to the answers dictated by their conscience.

THANA.

A correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—The plague officer placed a cordon of fifty armed policemen round the house of Mahomed Kondajee Mukadum, head butcher, in the Tembi Street, and on searching the house the daughter of the mukadum was found suffering from the bubonic plague. She was consequently sent to the Municipal Segregation Hospital for treatment. There was no resistance under a strong police guard on Thursday last. Mr. Leggatt, personal assistant to the Collector for plague duties, has been specially invested with the first-class magistrial powers in the Thana District.—Mr. Logan, I. C. S., Acting Collector, Thana, has been appointed a junior Collector in the Presidency, and Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar has been appointed Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Medical Service. The special Mukadams have been allowed to draw extra allowances while he is employed on plague duties in the Thana Taluka. Dr. Kirtikar leavs Thana on account of the dead rats which were found in his bungalow, the other day, and intends to live in tents at Kapoorbow, on the Bhewundi Road.—A dead body of a plague case was found by the police in the bank of Kopeneshwar Mahadeo, in the town on the 6th instant.—Mr. Vinayek Mahadeo, police inspector, has been transferred to Nassick. He will be succeeded by Mr. Ibram Ali Mukadam from Khandeish.—There was neither a plague case nor death here yesterday. There are now twenty-nine patients in the Municipal segregation hospital, and one patient (woman) is in the Parsi Segregation Hospital at Kulvem.

ALLEGED HARDSHIPS AT SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The severities of the plague authorities in Surat are becoming more and more apparent. It would be no exaggeration to say that the citizens live in a state of continual dread of plague parties. Armed with authority, duly invested in them by our good and fatherly Government for the weal of the people, they make no scruple in taking sick persons to the segregation hospital, on the simple plea of the case being suspicious. Resistance to the illegal arrest, by arguments or otherwise, is doomed to fail, and entails a prosecution or a threat of prosecution. Arguments by medical men are converted into seditious speeches for the excitement of the people, whose susceptibilities are aroused by the visit of the plague parties and who throng round anxious to catch every word of the conversation. How can such a doctor be prosecuted? Is it in his power to prevent a concourse of people, whose excitement sometimes breaks out into deafening cheers? Or should he not justly interfere to prevent his patient being harassed on account of the rush of the people? On the other hand, on the simple plea of a *bona-fide* suspicion they can slip from the clutches of the law and a well-merited punishment.

The case in question occurred at Nowsari Bhagar. One Bhikho Jago, a Gauchi by caste, was suffering from mental nervousness. Fearing that a plague party, consisting of Surgeon-Major Nariman, the Sanitary Superintendent, Dr. Bhaidas, and a few policeman was about to visit the locality the next morning, Dr. P. P. Bhaka, the consulting physician, was called for on the night of the 5th instant, who after due examination certified that the patient was entirely free from any symptoms of plague. As anticipated, the inspecting party came up. Dr. Bhaka's certificate was duly produced, but still all examined the sick man and satisfied themselves, Dr. Bhaidas assuring them that the case was not one of plague, all immediate fears were allayed, and the patient and the relatives thought they were secure. But, alas! at four o'clock in the evening, it was announced that the sanitary superintendent, acting under the direction of Dr. Nariman, with a party of policeman, had come to take the Gauchi to the segregation hospital. Immediately Dr. Bhaka was sent for, and informed Mr. Barrett, the Sanitary Superintendent, that the case was not one certified by Dr. Nariman to be of plague. Mr. Barrett returned to Dr. Nariman, who came in person in feverish excitement. Dr. Bhaka respectfully reminded him of his visit in the morning, and asked him to re-examine the patient and satisfy himself as to his temperature and glands. Dr. Bhaka reiterated his request, nay entreaties, on behalf of his unfortunate patient, the only son of his widowed mother and the supporter of four of his unmarried sisters, but Dr. Nariman was not to be moved. On arguing the case Dr. Bhaka was threatened with prosecution, and informed that henceforward he would not be allowed access to his patient in the hospital. The patient was after all unmercifully taken to the hospital. Why Dr. Nariman failed to take this patient to the hospital during his morning visit, it is difficult to understand. In the morning, Dr. Bhaka visited the patient at the hospital, in company with three other medical gentlemen—Messrs. Edul Behram, Kher, and Sherdiwala—who all pronounced the man to have no symptoms whatever of plague. Dr. Bhaidas, of the plague party, is of the same opinion. It may not be here amiss to remark that the patient overjoyed at their sight, came running up to meet the doctors, and entreated for his freedom. With these certificates, Dr. Bhaka sought for the relief of his unfortunate patient at the hands of the Collector, but was disappointed to hear that the Collector was very busy, and could not see him then. In the evening Dr. Bhaka again visited the Collector, who cut the matter short by saying that he was not a medical man, and so unable to diagnose the disease. It may be noted that this is contrary to the spirit of instructions issued by the Government, and proclaimed in the whole city as to the way in which a man of ordinary prudence and sense can find the disease. In the evening, when Dr. Bhaka paid a second visit to console his patient, two other medical gentlemen, Mr. Umedram Desai and Khan Bahdoor Dossabhoy Pestonji, examined him, with the same results—the latter gentlemen expressing his utter astonishment to see such a man in a plague camp. At the request of all these medical gentlemen Bhicka was removed from the hospital, and now he lies under the scorching heat of the sun, in the hospital compound, in a miserable canvas erection. Can a sane man for a moment think of a plague-affected man capable of enduring such unbearable hardships?

Dr. Bhaka is, to-day, charged under section 186 of the Indian Penal Code with obstructing a public servant in the execution of his duties. If charges against respectable persons are brought in this way, we may fairly presume all chances of fair discussion at an end. Nor can one interpose to prevent a man being taken to the hospital, at the fancies of the officials although in sound state of health.

In thus trespassing on your space, I wish to bring to the notice of our peaceful and fatherly Government the abuse of the powers by certain officials. Instead of satisfying the people, that Government means no injury and regaining their confidence, such action tends, to alienate the people from the good measures which Government has devised. By prosecuting men like Dr. Bhaka, who has sent four men in all to the segregation shed—one only yesterday—when satisfied that they had plague, and who has heard privately that he will be honoured with a shawl by our kind Commissioner, Mr. Ley, for this act of his, the faith of the people is greatly shaken.—Yours, faithfully,

D. P. B.

Vakee Bordee, Surat, 9th April.

SEGREGATION IN THE MOFUSSIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Bombay Gazette* has once more proved its independence by writing, from time to time, against the inexpediency of some of the plague measures adopted by the Bombay Government.

Of all the measures that inflict most hardship on the people is the segregation of the sick in *all* cases alike; no matter however advantageous it might be to segregate the sick in his own house. When the disease first broke out in Bombay, it was supposed to be contagious, but experience proves that it is not so contagious as the people thought. The committee of learned and experienced medical men of Bombay have declared that it is only *slightly* contagious. And above all the Government at Veuna has declared that the disease is a contagious one. Then, where is the harm of segregating the sick in this own house, whereever possible? It might be advantageous to remove a patient to the public hospital who cannot be taken care of in his own house. But as you say "in houses where there is ample accommodation, admitting of the isolation of the sufferer from the other inmates, and where proper medical attendance and careful nursing can be provided, it seems a needless hardship and an unprofitable waste of energy to transfer people to a public hospital." It is now high time that the rule in this respect should be amended, especially in the Mofussil, where officers are not in the habit of using their discretion. I hear that the sick are segregated at one and the same place for the convenience of the Government servants, as, if these persons are allowed to remain in their own houses. It would be difficult for them to exercise control over the sick at different places; and they people are told that 'everything is being done for their own benefit.' This hard and fast rule has inflicted heart-rending hardships on the dying people, and if the Government are not pleased to amend the rule in this respect every day, such instances will reoccur without any advantage to the people. The Allahabad authorities have from the first made equal to the occasion by making an exception to this rule. General Gatacre has also more than once publicly declared that in the Mofussil such an arrangement is possible. The Government while explainidg its quarantine resolution, has declared that absolute quarantine is *unnecessary* and *impracticable* even by the district magistrate of Surat. Broach have put absolute quarantine against plague-stricken place. Such a state of things has completely ruined the trade of these districts. The people think that the *Sirkar* instead of encouraging the trade in this year of famine and scarcity, has brought it to a standstill by an objectionable quarantine rule, which might only be expected under the Ruler of Afganistan or the Sultan of Turkey. Your correspondent "Mofussilite" rightly complains of everything being left to the unfettered discretion of the district magistrates and plague authorities. I appeal to Mr. Lely, the Commissioner of the Northern Division, who is so active in moving about the plague-stricken places in his division, and ready and willing to hear and redress the grievances of the people as far as they are in his power, and to the sympathetic Government of Lord Sandhurst to see that the above-mentioned two rules are amended and the public saved from further anxiety and loss.—Yours, &c.,

April 9. M. K.

THE CLAMOUR FOR A PRABHU HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your to-day's impression, "Samuel Eagle" reads to the Prabhus a salutary and wholesome lesson in the matter of their clamour for separate hospital accommodation. He, however, has blundered in identifying the Mofussil Prabhu with the Presidency Prabhu. They are a distinct class of people—the one is called the Kayasth and the other the Pathars Prabhu. The Patharas were at one time a well-to-do race; but at the present moment their stars are rather in the descendant. "Solomon Eagle" has very properly pointed out that the Hindu Hospital is the proper place for the Prabhu patient to go. But look at the distance at which it is located and the miserable condition of the structures that are in hot haste put up pell-mell to meet the exigency of the times. They are barely an apology for an hospital. The clamour for separate accommodation, therefore, is not on account of false pride, as suggested by your correspondent, but more on account of the long distance and the present miserable condition of the structures. Now that the Hindu Hospital authorities are arranging for a more central and pucca-built place to locate their hospital, I am informed that the Prabbus have abandoned the idea of a separate hospital for themselves, and propose to go shares with the Hindu Hospital authorities by sending in their contributions. I, myself, have from the beginning discouraged the movement for a separate hospital, though several young man of my community are to the front and are urgent for the same. If the Hindu Hospital is shifted to a more central place as promised, I fully expect my caste-people will send in their quota, and the concern, I hope, will not then languish for want of funds and lack of working men.—Yours, &c.,

A PRABHU.

THE KHOJAS AND THE PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The followers of H. H. Aga Khan, who form a large portion of the wealthy merchants of Bombay, with the assistances of his Highness, their religious leader, has been the first section of the Mahomedans to set an example in establishing a plague hospital for their own community. Great credit is due to his Highness for taking the lead in this matter, and to the Honourable Mr. Dharamsi and Drs. Ismail and Rajabally for following it up. The Khoja Hospital is a type of its kind for infectious diseases, and has every comfort and convenience for the patients. The latest reports show that in the month of March out of fourteen cases admitted seven were discharged cured. It is rather unfortunate that some portion of this community, thinking a hospital situated in a jamatkhana to be more convenient, do not take advantage of the present Sooni Hospital. They now seriously propose having another put up in their own jamatkhana. How far such a hospital located in a jamatkhana can be compared with the present well-equipped and excellently managed concern on the Connaught Road, I leave the Plague Committee to judge, but I cannot refrain from alluding to the apathy and indifference of the Khojas, and of their Mukhi and Komadia for the welfare of their own community at such trying times, notwithstanding the sacred injunction of his Highness to the effect that full advantage should be taken of the existing hospital. A meeting of the community was to be convened yesterday at Khoja Mohalla to consider the necessity of removing the hospital to the jamatkhana or somewhere nearer, and to ascertain the views of the whole community and to enlist their sympathy with the present hospital. The Mukhi and Komadia were desired to sign the invitation to the meeting; but not only did they refuse to do this, but none of them even attended the meeting, which was held in Khoja Mohalla at the house of Mr. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy. What an example does this afford of the devotion of Mukhi and Komadia to the welfare of the community! Were a festival to be celebrated, the Mukhi and Komadia, and the whole jamat would have mustered strong, raised a fund, and spent the money in illuminations, feasting, and fireworks! Is it not time that H. H. Aga Khan should command his disciples to taste the fruits of education and to dispel from amongst them the evil effects of darkness and ignorance? But this is a digression. On the present occasion I have to request H. H. Aga Khan to impress on his disciples the great necessity of taking advantage of their own hospital and to give up the idea of establishing one in the jamatkhana.—Yours, &c.,

A WELL-WISHER OF KHOJAS.

April 10.

THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am afraid the public are under some misapprehension as to the powers of the Plague Committee. The Committee's functions are simply to suppress the plague but people seem to think the Committee have the power of beautifying and re-building Bombay and making it perfectly sanitary. These matters do not belong to the functions of the Committee to which all sorts of suggestions however are made from time to time. These functions really belong to the Municipal administration of the City. We all have had specimens of what the sanitary notions of the Plague Committee are. In their wisdom they have thought fit to have temporary plague hospitals or sheds put up at places where the fresh sea-breeze will blow the bacilli direct into the healthy parts of the city. Take for instance their knowledge of sanitary matters in turning the beautiful Churney Road Gardens [one of the lungs of Bombay into a Plague Hospital. Take again the hospitals at Mahim which have also been put up where the fresh sea-breezes blow. Instead of removing burial places and burning grounds from the sea-shore and preventing dead plague bodies from being carried by the sea-shore or being buried in overcrowded cemeteries declared by competent authorities to be unfit for further burials, the Committee seems to be confining itself to a little showy exercise of detecting plague cases attended with military armed police and a few Justices of the Peace one of whom is set down as a benefactor in having traced fifty plague cases as if other Justices have not done just as good work. The Committee forget altogether the show made by them in allowing plague corpses to be buried in condemned cemeteries. The opinion of the populace about the hospitals—got built by the Plague Committee at a cost it is stated of over rupees forty thousand—seems to be that they are not properly equipped and that compulsory entrance into them means certain death from their near and dear relatives and friends. What steps have been taken to remove this impression? None, if the daily reports are true that the plague-stricken try in various ways to avoid being taken to the hospital—a work in which their relatives and friends or easteman give assistance. Cases are reported in which the plague-stricken have disappeared without being traced even after the cases have been detected. This surely shews that these hospitals are not inspiring confidence.

If unfortunately the plague continues during the monsoon, the thousand rupees spent on shed hospitals will have been expended for nothing and one feels that should there be strong showers of rain during the present or next month the Plague Committee will be at its wits' ends to what to do. It would have been much cheaper to have taken intemediate houses on rent and converted them at very little cost into temporary hospitals and that would in the opinion of many have been the cheapest plan. Now then a word as to the farce in garlanding his Exc

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

ONE of the most interesting sights in the great mining town of Butte, says the "Anaconda (Montana) Record-r," is the process by which copper is caught from the emerald-coloured water that flows from the Anaconda and St. Lawrence mines. It is estimated that this water, which for four or five years went to waste, is now bringing the Anaconda Company 30,000 dols. a month, at a cost of about 1,000 dols. a month. It is only within the present year that the Company undertook to handle this water. Heretofore it was worked under lease. An old German, named Muller, was the first man to save copper from the water. During the last three years Thomas Ledford had a lease of the water. He paid a 25 per cent. royalty to the company. It is claimed that he realised at least 100,000 dols. a year from the water. Ledford is a pretty rich man to-day. Now that the company is operating the waters on its own account, it has discovered what a great money-making enterprise it is. At the present time several acres of ground are covered with wooden vats. These are filled with all the old scrap-iron they can hold. It has proved a splendid scheme for disposing of the tons and tons of old iron the company has accumulated for years. Old hoisting cages, water-pipe, wheelbarrows, rail-road iron; in fact, any old thing that consists of tin or iron is appropriated to this service. It is said for every pound of iron put into a vat, a pound of copper is produced. Where the water first attacks the iron, the copper absorbs the iron completely within three weeks. After the precipitation is effected, the water is drawn off and the slimy copper is transferred to another tank where the water is further drained off. These latter vats hold about 15 tons of the copper, which now has the appearance of a clayish substance. This is sacked into packages of about 100 lbs. When in this shape it is sent to the smelters. The product carries an average of 85 per cent. pure copper. The iron remaining in it makes a fine flux, and when mixed with other smelting ore, it is said to bring the ore up to a value of about 300 dols. a ton. The water from the mines is the most profitable product of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company.

Since the days of Aristotle the mode of development of the common eel has been a mystery. In many parts of the country it is still believed that when a horsehair is left in a stream or lake for a little while it assumes life and finally becomes an eel. This, of course, is a complete delusion, like many other theories propounded to explain the eel's origin. Only within the last two or three years has accurate information been obtained upon the subject. It has long been known that large eels pass from rivers into the sea at certain seasons, and that diminutive young eels, called in this country elvers, ascend the rivers in enormous numbers. But until Professor Grassi, of Rome, investigated the matter, no one in any country had been able to discover how the elvers were produced. Grassi has proved that the eels which annually descend the rivers travel very long distances, until they reach deep parts of the ocean. The eggs are deposited in depths of about 250 fathoms (no depth so great as this is found nearer than the Bay of Biscay), and they develop into strange, colourless, transparent, thin-bodied creatures, which were thought to be a special family of fishes, but which are now known to be really the larvæ of eels. After attaining a certain size the larva ceases to feed, its body shrinks, and it assumes the very different form of the elver which ascends our rivers. A more wonderful series of changes than that thus revealed would be difficult to find. Professor Grassi's patient and long-continued labours were recognised at the last anniversary meeting of the Royal Society by the award of a medal.

It is by no means a difficult thing to convert a hock bottle into an efficient changing lamp. With the edge of a small three-cornered file cut a fine nick in the glass in a direction horizontal with the bottom of the glass, and about an inch or so from the bottom. Now take any sharply pointed piece of metal, e.g. a soldering iron, or an old worn-out file, or a big ("tenpenny") nail, make it red-hot in the fire and in that state bring the edge or point about a quarter of an inch in front of the file crack, and hold it there quite still in contact with the glass. In about half a minute a small crack will start from the file cut to where the edge of the hot iron touches the glass. Now move the hot iron another quarter of an inch or so, and the crack will follow the hot iron, and so on all the way round the bottle. The circle being completed, a sharp tap with a poker inserted through the bottle neck will knock the bottom off. A night light placed in a saucer and covered with the hock bottle forms an efficient changing make-shift lamp.

Some people have a morbid fear of taking physic. They will consult the doctor readily enough, and pay him his fee ungrudgingly; but if they are asked to take medicine rather freely they wonder whether it may not, on a wide calculation, do them more harm than good; and they often end by not taking it, or by taking it too intermittently, or for too short a time for it to be of any real service to them. Now this is a survival from an earlier period, and a survival which does so much harm that it ought to be exposed and extirpated. It is easy to understand why our grandfathers and grandmothers had a wholesome fear of physic, and why they took as little of it as was compatible with obedience to the art of their times. They believed that the average doctor, on the one hand, followed no scientific rules in his practice, and on the other had a direct pecuniary interest in sending in as many physic bottles as possible. Human nature being what it then was, the grandfathers of our patients saw as little of the doctor and his physic as they possibly could. But new times new manners; and we may certainly also say, "new men." In our day, the doctor knows the physiological effects produced by his ordinary every-day medicines quite well; and, since he now often charges a fee for his visits and consultations, apart from his physic, there is little or no temptation for him to supply his patient with superfluous powders and pills. This general rule, then, for patients is, or ought to be, thoroughly established and trustworthy—whenever a doctor thinks it desirable to order physic, the patient ought loyally to take it.

The letters and telegrams of newspaper correspondents in France have recently contained more than one reference to a method of forcibly straightening the spine in cases of curvature which has been introduced or revived by Dr. Calot, who has been followed by Dr. Phocas. We have even seen in an illustrated paper a drawing showing the mode in which the operation is carried out. The wide dissemination of glowing statements with such headings as "A Hunchback Straightened" is, we fear, calculated to raise false hopes and to bring about the application of a method—which, to any the least, is still in the experimental stage—to cases for which it would be utterly unsuitable. An English surgeon of large experience of whom we have made inquiries writes with regard to this proposition to straighten the spinal column by force:—"In lateral curvature it can only be effected by the wide rupture of ligaments and muscles which have become shortened in adaptation to the altered outline of the column. In Pott's disease it would be in the highest degree dangerous. When the vertebral bodies have been destroyed, if the column is straightened a great gap must be formed; but in the straightening it would seem certain that the nerves, where they leave the foramina, and which must have been carried out of their proper bearings during the formation of the curvature, would be subject to laceration. As to the spinal cord itself, it would undoubtedly be liable to severe injury. It appears to me, both in regard to scoliosis and Pott's disease, to merit nothing but condemnation."

"All is not gold that glitters." The last number of the *Quarterly Journal of Inebriety*, edited by Dr. Crothers, of Hartford, Conn., has the following:—"A valued correspondent writes us that he has gathered from correspondents and newspapers the following facts. During 1891 twenty-two so-called Keeley 'Gold Cures' suspended and dissolved. Twenty-seven gold-cure homes, where specific treatment for alcohol and opium was given, have gone out of business. Five new companies have been formed to sell rights to use secret inebriate cures. Three ex-superintendents of gold-cure establishments have committed suicide." To this he adds that in three years he has made notes of the relapse of nineteen practitioners who had been medical directors of gold-cure establishments.

Herr Axenfeld has put some house flies under a glass and exposed them to the Rontgen rays. The flies manifested an aversion to the rays, and tried to take refuge from them on the far side of the glass. Herr Axenfeld seems to conclude from this observation that the flies perceive the rays, but after all they may only feel their influence on the body, as persons do when the rays fall on the skin, a stinging effect which appears to us very like electrification of the skin and hair.

It is stated that a commercial museum has been established at Pekin in one of the buildings of the University. Foreign machines and processes are to be exhibited there, and the director asks that models of all sorts, photographs, and miscellaneous plans should be sent for it. The exhibit is to be accompanied by a description of the article in Chinese. Its price, and the address of the sender. This may be regarded as a sign of the times and a result of Li Hung Chang's visit. The Chinese manifest much interest in the show.

According to Professor Gustave Schlegel, woman in China enjoys in many respects a greater influence than in Europe or America. The Empress of China to-day, at all events in theory, simply carries out the orders of his mother! The conjugal position of the wife is, as a rule, dignified and important. When she is unhappy, it is nearly always a case of "too much mother-in-law." In the past Chinese women have taken high rank in literature and the fine arts, and indirectly have controlled the Government. Women do not seem to have been kept in a servile position in China within the period of Chinese annals.

NOTICES.

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

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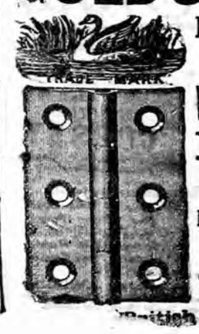

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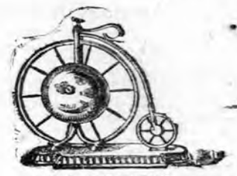
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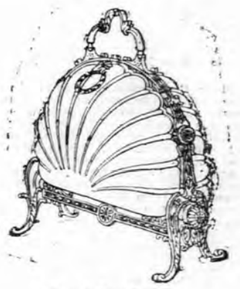
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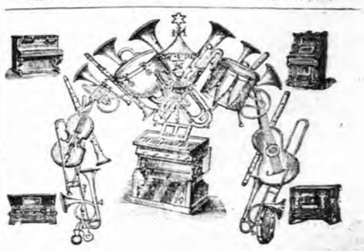

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